

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY, NOV. 30-SUNDAY, DEC. 1, 1974

28,576

Established 1887

Ford Visit To Peking Set for '75

Kissinger Ends China Journey

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (UPI)—President Ford will visit China next year, the Chinese and U.S. governments announced today in a joint communiqué that otherwise provided no signs of closer ties.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger gave the news to reporters as he arrived here from Shanghai after spending the week in China. Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to brief Japanese Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura on his talks in Peking tomorrow morning and then depart for Washington.

While no firm date has been fixed, sources said that the Ford visit to China probably would take place sometime late next year, well after Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev's expected early summer visit to the United States.

Chinese Initiative

The American participants in this week's Sino-U.S. talks are insisting that Mr. Kissinger had no plan to set up a presidential trip when he arrived in Peking Monday night, giving the strong impression that the journey was a surprise Chinese initiative. However, CBS news correspondent Marvin Kalb reported in advance, citing informed sources, that Mr. Kissinger's Peking meetings had been planned to set up a 1975 presidential journey.

The White House also announced the President's projected visit, quoted Mr. Ford as saying. "I look forward to visiting the People's Republic of China sometime next year and to continuing the process of normalizing our relations."

The President previously went to Peking in the summer of 1972 with a congressional delegation. He was House minority leader at the time.

Mr. Kissinger has been to China seven times starting with his secret mid-1971 mission to prepare former President Richard Nixon's 1972 journey. Despite all the travel by ranking Americans into the forbidden City of the former imperial court—now the headquarters of Chinese Communist leaders—no ranking Chinese leader has visited Washington.

Sino-American relations are still in a quasi-official stage due to continued U.S. diplomatic ties and a military treaty with the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan. Both Mr. Kissinger and Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua pledged on the first day of the secretary's visit to work for normalization of relations. But neither side mentioned normalization at the final dinner last night and there was no mention of it in the joint communiqué.

Shortest Document

The communiqué issued to sum up more than 10 hours of meetings was limited to a single paragraph, which may be the shortest such diplomatic document on record. The statement said that the United States and China "held frank, wide-ranging and mutually beneficial talks" this week and "reaffirmed their (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Associated Press
An assembly line at the Daimler-Benz automobile plant in Sindelfingen.

14% of Mercedes Maker

Iran Said to Buy Into German Firm

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Nov. 29 (UPI)—A Middle Eastern country, presumed to be Iran, has purchased almost 14 per cent of the shares in Daimler-Benz, which manufactures Mercedes automobiles and trucks.

The report was confirmed today by a West German government spokesman, who said he was unable to identify the purchasing country but that he assumed that it was an oil-producing state.

His use of the phrase "Middle Eastern country" rather than "Arab country" was generally interpreted here as meaning Iran.

Three guerrillas, apparently infiltrating from Jordan, killed four Israeli civilians in the southeast Lebanese town of Beit Shean last week before Israeli troops killed them in an apartment house and enraged townspersons beat their bodies in the street.

The Israeli state radio said that one of the guerrillas carried an identity card issued by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The reported sale was made by the Quantat industrial holding group, which had owned 14.6 per cent of the outstanding shares in the Stuttgart-based concern.

Spokesmen for the Quantat group confirmed that a "large part" of its holding in Daimler-Benz had been sold.

They added that the shares had been "placed abroad as a long-term capital investment." However, they said, the transaction had been handled through the Dresdner Bank and they did not know the identity of the purchaser.

It is taken for granted in West German business circles that the purchase represents a new attempt by Iran to recycle part of the "petro-dollars" it has been accumulating because of oil price increases.

In July, Iran bought 25.1 per cent of a steel and engineering subsidiary of the Krupp interest.

Although it was announced that the Iranian government had paid cash in the deal, Krupp refused to say how much money was involved.

In a newspaper interview, Economics Minister Hans Friedrichs said there would be no sellout of West German industries to Middle East oil-producing countries, UPI reported.

He told a Bild Zeitung reporter, "I have received assurances to this effect from leading personalities in those countries. There will be no sellout of whole industrial branches."

He added that the government is preparing an "ordinance under which the government must be notified in advance of such capital transactions."

(Mr. Friedrichs also said that "a country investing in the Federal Republic (West Germany) will seriously consider the question whether it is not hurting itself by drastically raising oil prices or cutting back oil shipments, because this would diminish profits of German companies in which the oil-producing countries hold interests.")

Since much of its business involves the manufacture of finely engineered, high-priced cars, Daimler-Benz has been less affected than other German car makers by the slump that the energy crisis has caused. The company has continued to profit during recent months.

Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• By a vote of 13-0, with China and Iraq not participating, the 15-nation council adopted a resolution sponsored by six of its nonpermanent members. The resolution:

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

• Renewed for six months from tomorrow the mandate of the 1,224-member UN disengagement observer force manning a buffer zone between the Syrians and the Israelis on the Golan Heights.

• Called upon the parties concerned to "implement immediately" the resolution the council adopted Oct. 22, 1973.

Conditions May Stall Settlement

Makarios Rejects Partition, Displacement of Populations

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Nov. 29 (NYT).—Archbishop Makarios, the deposed president of Cyprus, said here today that he would offer an "olive branch" to Turkey in negotiations over the island's future. But the conditions he outlined indicate that a settlement is still far away.

The archbishop came to Athens for talks with Premier Constantine Caramanlis and Glafkos Clerides, the President of Cyprus. It was the archbishop's first visit here since July, when he was ousted in a coup organized by the military junta then ruling Greece.

That coup provoked the invasion of Cyprus by Turkish troops, who still occupy almost 10 per cent of the island. The invasion then triggered the collapse of the junta, which handed power to a civilian government.

Adequate Authority

Mr. Clerides has conducted preliminary discussions with Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader. But he is worried that, with the archbishop in the background, he does not have adequate authority to pursue serious negotiations or conclude an agree-

The main interest of the Caramanlis government is to avoid spending its hard-earned political capital. The Premier has insisted that Cyprus should be a "national issue" and that Athens would accept any solution that would

The archbishop reiterated today his determination to return to Cyprus next week. Mr. Clerides has warned that the archbishop's presence could cause bloodshed within the Greek community and the Turks have insisted that the prelate's return would impair prospects for peace.

U.K. Approves Ban on IRA

(Continued from Page 1)

Selwyn Lloyd announced that the bill had been signed, police activity started in such cities as London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, all of which have large Irish populations.

The police said they already knew the names and addresses of scores of IRA members and sympathizers. In the past, many of these have had to be freed after interrogation because of lack of evidence. The new law gives the police power to hold and question them for seven days.

Suspects Reported Beaten

LONDON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Five men charged with murder in last week's Birmingham pub bombings that killed 20 persons have been beaten up in prison, apparently by fellow prisoners, newspapers said today.

The five appeared in magistrate's court yesterday with black eyes, cuts and bruises. They are charged with the murder of Jane Davies, 17, one of the victims of the blast in the Tavern in the Town pub.

The Home Office declined to comment on how the men suffered their injuries, but the newspapers said they were believed to have been attacked by angry inmates of Birmingham's Winsor Green Prison, where they are being held pending trial.

West Germany, Chad Agree to Renew Ties

BONN, Nov. 29 (UPI).—West Germany and Chad agreed to renew diplomatic relations that were broken five months ago when rebel troops took a West German doctor hostage in the African republic. The Foreign Ministry said yesterday the ministry characterized the incident as "a misunderstanding" and called for renewed cooperation.



Associated Press
WELCOME TO ATHENS—An aged man kisses the hand of Archbishop Makarios during the official welcome Friday. At left is Premier Constantine Caramanlis.

Labor Party Meeting Rejects Government's Policy on EEC

LONDON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—The

Labour party's annual rank-and-file convention today rejected the government's policies on the European Economic Community and handed it a list of conditions for Britain's continued membership.

The convention demanded a special party conference and a national referendum before the government commits Britain to continued membership in the EEC.

The government is currently renegotiating the terms under

Foreign Minister Defends French Policy in Mideast

PARIS, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues yesterday defended France's Middle East policy,

saying that it was based on the right of both the Palestinian people and of Israel to exist.

Mr. Sauvagnargues was facing harsh comment in the French Senate where parliamentarians accused the government of being motivated solely by economic interests—principally assured oil supplies from the Arab world.

Explaining French abstentions in recent United Nations and UNESCO votes on the Middle East, he said: "If we abstained, it was because we could not vote against one of our own positions which is the recognition of the right to existence of the Palestinian people. But we could not vote in favor of the text either since it made no reference to our other principle—that of the right to existence of Israel."

Earlier this week, Jacob Kastan, grand rabbi of France, and Prof. Adolphe Steig, president of the Council of Jewish Institutions in France, conferred with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. They complained that French policies seemed to favor Arab aims to the detriment of Israel.

The five appeared in magistrate's court yesterday with black eyes, cuts and bruises. They are charged with the murder of Jane Davies, 17, one of the victims of the blast in the Tavern in the Town pub.

The Home Office declined to comment on how the men suffered their injuries, but the newspapers said they were believed to have been attacked by angry inmates of Birmingham's Winsor Green Prison, where they are being held pending trial.

which former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath took Britain into the Common Market in 1971.

The Labor government has promised that the nation will be allowed to vote not later than next October on whatever new terms it has succeeded in obtaining. But it has not said whether this will be done through a referendum or a general election.

The party convention handed the demands to the government by a narrow majority vote of 3,007,000 to 2,849,000.

The trade unions always cast block votes for their members in Labor party conferences.

In adopting a resolution containing its demands, the convention defied a request by the party's leadership and by party chairman James Callaghan, who is foreign secretary, to reject it. Obviously annoyed, Mr. Callaghan commented: "This vote was given despite the recommendation by the National Executive Committee. So be it."

The conference also passed by a virtually unanimous show of hands another resolution calling on the government to "give top priority" to setting in motion the mechanics for holding a referendum on the Common Market.

Among conditions laid down in the first resolution were full sovereignty for the British Parliament and its right to reject any EEC legislation, to nationalize any British business firm to restrict capital movements into and out of Britain, to decide its own taxation policies and to determine its own defense policy.

"Before any acceptance of terms is made, a referendum, and not a general election, must be held on the subject," the resolution said.

Those who came by way of Israel have Israeli passports or travel documents. Almost all of them entered Berlin on temporary three-month visitor permits. The aircraft landed in Sankt Pauli where the hijacker was taken into custody. A stewardess was injured by the hijacker.

A passenger on the plane said that after the Boeing 737 jetliner left Winnipeg a man seized a stewardess and cut her several times. The passenger said the hijacker indicated he wanted to go to Cyprus.

The indications are that the Germans have decided to let most

West Berlin Jolted by Influx of Soviet Jews

BOHN, Nov. 29 (WPT).—More than 500 Russian Jews, who were allowed to leave the Soviet Union in recent months, have turned up in West Berlin and are seeking permission to remain there permanently.

Their presence in West Berlin has created a potentially major political and diplomatic problem for the West German and West Berlin governments.

In a strict legal sense, there are ample grounds for sending most of the emigrants away. But, because of the atrocities committed against the Jews during the Nazi era, the German authorities are reluctant to expel the refugees.

At the same time, the Germans are fearful that allowing the settlement of sizable numbers of Soviet Jews in West Berlin will antagonize both the Soviet Union and the Arab countries.

The Germans are fully aware that the Kremlin leadership agreed to permit large-scale Jewish emigration only because of heavy pressure by the United States. Now, they are worried that, if Berlin acquires a reputation as a resettlement center for Soviet Jews, it could add to the difficulties concerning the city's status.

In respect to the Arabs, the Germans have a double fear. West Berlin authorities are afraid that the presence of Soviet Jews could make the city a target for Arab terrorist attacks. And the West German government, which is heavily dependent on Arab oil supplies, fears that the situation could hamper the strenuous efforts being made by Bonn to ingratiate itself with the Arab world.

So far, there has been no protest by the Soviet Union. But, at a Palestine Liberation Organization rally in Kuwait earlier this week, Hanif al-Hassan, an adviser to Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO, charged that West Germany was creating a "transit camp" for Soviet Jews in Berlin and said that this could lead to "serious economic consequences" for Bonn.

Officials here point out that Mr. Hassan's remarks were uninformed—that the problem in Berlin involves not a transit facility for Jews going to Israel, but whether Berlin should be a residence for Jews who do not want to live in Israel. Still, some add, it was an indication of the kind of emotional and hostile reaction that the situation could provoke in Arab circles.

In fact, the matter is regarded as so sensitive that both German officials and leaders of the Jewish community in West Berlin oppose any form of negotiated settlement with Israel and the PLO recently quit the PLO Executive Committee over the issue.

• The Iraqi government's support for the guerrilla "Rejection Front" fed by the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The Rejection Front opposes any form of negotiated settlement with Israel and the PLO recently quit the PLO Executive Committee over the issue.

• Iraqi support for Abu Nidal, whose real name is Mazen Sabri al-Banna—a dissident former member of the Patah guerrilla organization, recently sentenced to death in absentia by the PLO court. Palestinian sources accused followers of Abu Nidal of

Various sources have sketched a rough profile of the group. The majority, they say, are persons who went first to Israel but who decided for various reasons that they did not want to remain there. Approximately 20 per cent came directly to Berlin from the Soviet Union by way of Vienna or Rome.

The group is said to contain a high percentage of young persons—mostly couples with small children. The majority also reportedly has a relatively high degree of education or training.

Those who came by way of Israel have Israeli passports or travel documents. Almost all of them entered Berlin on temporary three-month visitor permits. The aircraft landed in Sankt Pauli where the hijacker was taken into custody. A stewardess was injured by the hijacker.

A passenger on the plane said that after the Boeing 737 jetliner left Winnipeg a man seized a stewardess and cut her several times. The passenger said the hijacker indicated he wanted to go to Cyprus.

The indications are that the Germans have decided to let most

Arab, Soviet Displeasure Feared

Israel and come to Berlin.

The sources say that the Jews were attracted to West Berlin primarily because it is relatively easy to obtain temporary access to the city at a time when the rest of Western Europe has become progressively tougher in

barring its borders to Soviet

Other reasons reportedly by the immigrants are that West Berlin has a small established community of 5,500 Jews, and Germany's standing reputation as a co

tending d閜tente to the Middle by making every possible to avert the outbreak of an Arab-Israel war.

If the efforts are successful arrangements will be made Moscow and Washington to convene the Geneva conference on the Middle East.

The issue is being discussed Moscow by Soviet leaders a 10-member Palestinian delegation led by Mr. Arafat, the so-called

Palestinians have said Mr. Arafat was received by Premier Alexei Gromyko. During his seven pre

visits to Moscow in the last years, Mr. Arafat was received by officials of lower rank members of the Soviet Arab Asian Solidarity Committee.

Soviet leaders have spoken

of a Palestinian state also have continued to support the right of Israel to exist. Mr. Brezhnev spoke along these lines in a speech on Tuesday in Moscow. Although Moscow's diplomatic relations with Israel during the Arab-Israeli War 1967, it resisted repeated demands by some Arabs the cease supporting the right Israel to independent existence.

According to the sources here, the Russians been encouraging the Palestinians to form a provisional government of moderates to undertake negotiations leading toward a Middle East settlement.

Iraqi Media Attack

Iraq's state-run media have been attacking what they called PLO attempts to implicate Iraq in the hijacking. The Iraqi government, along with almost all other Arab governments, has denounced the hijacking as damaging to the Palestinian cause.

However, Iraq has made no move to disown Abu Nidal, whom it still recognizes as head of the PLO office in Baghdad.

Guerrilla officials accuse Abu Nidal of being the leader of a dissident Patah faction calling itself "the revolutionary organization of Asifa forces." "Al-Asifa" is the military arm of el-Patah.

Yesterday, this group launched a strong attack on the PLO and its leader Yasser Arafat in a clandestine leaflet distributed to Beirut newspapers.

Arrests Disputed

It claimed that 80 of our brothers—instead of 26 announced by the PLO in Lebanon in retaliation for the Tunis operation.

In reference to the PLO trend toward negotiating the Palestine problem, the leaflet also denounces "the treachery and submissive role of the Executive Committee of the PLO and Yasir Arafat, who sat at the same table with King Hussein of Jordan [at last month's Arab summit conference]."

Since the PLO started its crackdown on dissident extremists, the PLO-Iraq conflict has erupted in the form of accusations and counteraccusations by media supporting the rival sides.

Without Foundation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—The State Department described as "without foundation" the report from Beirut that President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev agreed on a formula to be met in Vladivostok to break the deadlock in Middle East negotiations.

State Department spokesman Paul Hare said: "I have seen report and it is without foundation."

Shah Minimizes Oil Price's Role On Inflation

LONDON, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—Oil price increases have contributed less than 2 per cent inflation in Western industrial countries and reduced consumption will not bring oil prices down again, the Shah of Iran said last night.

In an interview broadcast BBC Radio 4, the Shah declared that his country needs goods, including machinery and other equipment, from industrial countries, and that the prices of such products between 1947 and 1974, while increased by 400 per cent, were falling from \$1.75 a barrel.

"So far as I have heard, new price of oil is responsible between one-half to 1.5 percent of your inflation," the Shah said.

Asked how he would respond significant reductions of oil imports by major consumer countries, the Shah said that a 10 per cent import of industrial countries would not affect the price of oil because "oil will be produced elsewhere and will be used for other purposes."

Cosmos-696 Launched

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched No. 696 in its Cosmos satellite series this week, Tass reported.

Because of the French postal strike, we have not received any of your correspondence for the past five weeks. In view of this situation, may we suggest that until further notice, you write to us at the following address:

International Herald Tribune
c/o A.M.P.
Mr. Cricus
1, rue de la Petite-Ile
Brussels 7, Belgium

Please use this address for any change of address or subscription order, and remember, if you have ordered a new subscription to the International Herald Tribune, or renewed your existing subscription during the past five weeks, you may want to send a duplicate order to us, in care of the address above, to be certain you receive the fastest service possible.

If you do send us a duplicate order, please cancel your original check and note on your second order that you have done so. That way we will destroy your original order and check when it arrives in our offices.

Many thanks for your patience during the strike.

International Herald Tribune

Still Working on Sharing of Costs

Rome Meeting Finds Food for Hungry Nations

ROME, Nov. 29 (AP).—In talks boycotted by the Soviet Union and China, the United States and other major grain exporters said today that they would supply food to feed the world's hungriest nations provided there was agreement on who should foot the bill of nearly \$1 billion.

Talks on how to finance food for starving millions went on into the evening, with some delegates taking a break for snacks and cocktails at a reception offered by the head of the UN Food and

Agriculture Organization. Other delegates worked out the drafting of a statement on financing.

The chief U.S. delegate said conference participants had agreed to put up some of the money, but further details remained to be worked out. UN officials were expected to make direct appeals to oil-producing nations for their help in feeding the world.

The meeting, called by Adelio Boero, director general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, estimated that exporters could provide for needy nations 5.5 million tons of wheat, 1.6 million tons of rice and about half a million tons of corn and coarse grains, for a total of 7.5 million tons.

The commercial value of the package is \$1.9 billion, including the cost of transportation.

Mr. Boero had earlier asserted that 8 million to 12 million tons of grain would be needed to meet the expected gap in Asia and Africa during the next 9 to 10 months, but the delegates said the estimate was too high.

According to estimates at the meeting, the nations most in need of food are:

India, 2.2 million to 2.7 million tons; Bangladesh, 1.8 million tons; Pakistan, 900,000 tons; the Sahelian zone countries of Africa, 260,000 tons; Tanzania, 265,000 tons; Ivory Coast, 210,000 tons and Sri Lanka, 170,000 tons.

The exporters did not indicate exactly what each country's share of the package would be.

Mr. Boero said that of the 3.2 million tons of food the United States has earmarked in the current budget for outright grants or long-term loans, 700,00

*visers Reported Divided***Ford Seen Easing Emphasis on Inflation to Battle Slump**

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—President Ford, in a shift of focus with major policy decisions, now regards inflation and recession as equally important problems, several of his aides have indicated.

Mr. Ford's change of focus, they said, was signaled by the budget message the President sent to Congress on Tuesday. Mr. Ford had insisted that federal spending be cut to \$300 billion or less in the current fiscal year, but his budget proposal cut only \$100 billion.

Stands

Others pointing out that economic stability has been declining all year have been saying for months that the nation is in a recession.

Now, Mr. Ford reportedly is giving recession equal weight with inflation in thinking about policy formulation. And some members of his administration already are talking about the need to stimulate the economy.

The President and his aides are mainly adamantly opposed to accelerating the pace of government spending to speed up economic activity and reduce unemployment. However, some economic policy-makers are starting to think seriously about the possibility of a tax cut in 1975.

White House aides caution that a proposal for a tax cut has not yet been given formal consideration. But they say it is appealing to a wider circle of influential figures within the administration.

They also caution, however, that a presidential proposal for a tax cut to stimulate the economy is in large measure contingent on congressional willingness to make the budget cuts proposed by Mr. Ford this week.

Meanwhile, administration officials are also concluding that the realities of the recession mean that federal spending would probably be higher than hoped for in fiscal year 1975. Until recently, the President and his aides had been talking about a spending target of \$330 billion for the fiscal year beginning next summer.

Higher Figure Seen

But Mr. Ash said during the interview that the forecast now was that the budget for 1976 would top \$330 billion.

"If there is free fall at the present moment—if there were nobody at the rudder steering things—the budget would be over \$345 billion in 1976," Mr. Ash said.

Mr. Ash and other government policy-makers made it clear that there was no change in the administration's basic determination to slow federal spending during the long run.

In fact, some influential economic policy-makers reportedly oppose any policy changes in the near future to stimulate the economy. They said it would produce another quantum increase in the inflation rate.

But with the economy growing increasingly sluggish and with an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress taking over in January, Mr. Ford is now making alterations in the emphasis of his economic programs, judging by what his aides are saying.

Poll Shows Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—President Ford will replace Roy Ash as budget director with James Lynn, secretary of Housing and Urban Development, early next year as part of a wide-ranging post-election cabinet reshuffle, informed White House officials.

Mr. Lynn, 47, a former Cleveland lawyer, entered the Commerce Department in 1969 at the beginning of the Nixon administration as general counsel. He later was named under secretary of the department.

Other holdovers White House officials, who soon will leave their jobs, are political counselor Dean Burch and Domestic Council director Kenneth Cole. No firm decisions have been made on their replacements, although the former Ohio Republican party chairman, John Andrews, has been suggested for the Burch post.

It showed that 47 per cent of those surveyed approved of the way he was handling the presidency; 33 per cent disapproved and 20 per cent were undecided. Mr. Ford's approval rating thus had dropped eight points from the previous survey, taken in late October.

On Reuniting of Divided Families**Soviet Concession Is Seen at Europe Talks**

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Western diplomats yesterday claimed a major breakthrough at the European security conference as the Soviet Union agreed, in principle, on the right of divided families to be reunited.

They said that the Russians accepted a document drafted by Austria after warnings by the West that the 25-nation conference could collapse unless progress were made on human rights issues.

The Soviet Union initiated the conference 14 months ago and aims it to end next year with the signing of an overall agreement at a meeting of heads of state and government.

The Austrian document on family reunification was accepted in principle last night by the Soviet delegation after being debated in committee since March, Austrian officials said.

They said that the document will be "ratified" Tuesday. This means that it will be placed together with earlier agreed partial measures in a "pending list" until an entire package of agreements is put together.

This agreement is a major breakthrough and is of extreme



REAL STYLE—Silas McGee, one of President Ford's high school chums on the 1930 Grand Rapids, Mich., team, shows how Jerry Ford carried the ball. The demonstration was held at a Thanksgiving reunion of teammates at the White House.

As Vice-President, Rockefeller Will Still Control N.Y. Party

By Frank Lynn

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT)—Vice-President designate Nelson Rockefeller, who has dominated the New York State Republican party for 16 years, will continue to control it from Washington if his nomination is confirmed.

This was made clear at a meeting of Republican leaders in Albany, the state capital, early this week and in a series of interviews with party officials.

"Of course, Rock will still run the party; who else is there?" a Republican said. Like other party officials, he presumed that Mr. Rockefeller would be confirmed as vice-president by Congress.

Mr. Rockefeller's continued domination of the Republican party in the nation's third most populous state is important for his presidential ambitions. A fractured and weak state party would invite other presidential aspirants, notably Ronald Reagan, the outgoing governor of California, to seek support on Mr. Rockefeller's home turf.

Rockefeller supporters say they expect President Ford to seek a full term in 1976, but they obviously hope that he will not and that Mr. Rockefeller will get the opportunity to make a fourth try for president.

U.S. Budget Post May Go to Lynn

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—President Ford will replace Roy Ash as budget director with James Lynn, secretary of Housing and Urban Development, early next year as part of a wide-ranging post-election cabinet reshuffle, informed White House officials.

Mr. Lynn, 47, a former Cleveland lawyer, entered the Commerce Department in 1969 at the beginning of the Nixon administration as general counsel. He later was named under secretary of the department.

Other holdovers White House officials, who soon will leave their jobs, are political counselor Dean Burch and Domestic Council director Kenneth Cole. No firm decisions have been made on their replacements, although the former Ohio Republican party chairman, John Andrews, has been suggested for the Burch post.

It showed that 47 per cent of those surveyed approved of the way he was handling the presidency; 33 per cent disapproved and 20 per cent were undecided. Mr. Ford's approval rating thus had dropped eight points from the previous survey, taken in late October.

San Francisco Quake

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29 (AP)—A moderate earthquake rolled through the San Francisco Bay area yesterday. There were no reports of injuries or serious damage.

Marine Corps Base

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Marine Corps base here was evacuated yesterday morning because of a fire at a nearby building.

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Two patrols to day over to a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell ended his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Poll Tolls Drop In Ford's Rating

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, November 30-December 1st, 1974 *

Vladivostok Arms Pact

The surprise Ford-Brezhnev agreement setting numerical limits on strategic offensive missiles and bombers does not "put a cap on the arms race." On the contrary, it would authorize both sides to go ahead with their planned buildups. Costs and instabilities are likely to increase.

President Ford asserts that the Vladivostok agreement was the best that could be obtained from the Russians. Secretary Kissinger argues that an even greater Soviet buildup would be probable without the agreement. If these statements are accepted as fact—and both require close congressional scrutiny—the world may have to make the best of a bad agreement. But there is little reason to cheer about it or to describe it, as did the President's spokesman, as a "triumph" of diplomacy. It is no such thing.

The astonishingly high level set for missiles carrying MIRV multiple warheads, reportedly about 1,300, is the chief disappointment in the accords. This is about four times the ceiling the Pentagon originally wanted to set for Soviet deployment of the Soviet Union's big new MIRV-tipped missiles. Any larger number, the Defense Department warned, would give the Soviet Union a "first strike" capability against American land-based missile forces. The figure is almost twice as high as Secretary Kissinger reportedly offered the Russians last spring, and is about 30 per cent higher than the number the Russians themselves reportedly proposed at that time.

Yet President Ford now asserts that the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff approve the Vladivostok arrangement. If that is true, the reason is clear. The military on each side evidently were less interested in limiting the other's forces than they were in gaining a green light for their own programs.

The country has a right to know, before Congress gives consent to further negotiations to complete these accords, just what the American buildup will entail. It clearly authorizes a further increase of American

MIRV-tipped missiles from the less than 800 now deployed to the 1,286 the Pentagon wants.

Americans are unlikely to learn very much about what went on in that smoke-filled room near Vladivostok, where Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger for the United States and Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Gromyko for Russia met alone for some 9 1/2 hours with only two interpreters—and no advisers—present.

The administration has already acknowledged, however, that the agreement will not halt the qualitative arms race now underway. The United States will be free to deploy hundreds of B-1 bombers and 10 Trident nuclear missile submarines. The Soviet Union will be free to deploy 1,300 of the new MIRV missiles it has been developing. There is no restriction of missiles flight-testing to slow the qualitative arms race. Nor is there any bar to such other destabilizing developments as land-mobile and air-mobile ICBMs, cruise missiles launched from submarines and certain major improvements in missile accuracy.

Reductions in total numbers of offensive delivery vehicles—a ceiling of about 2,400 reportedly is set for the aggregate number of missiles and bombers on each side—are relegated to further negotiations for the post-1985 period. To begin "no later than" five or six years from now, these future negotiations undoubtedly will be simplified by the fact that the Russians now have agreed to equal numbers on both sides for strategic bombers and for MIRV-tipped missiles. Another gain lies in Soviet acceptance of the U.S. position that forward-based American aircraft in Europe and Asia are outside the accord.

What the Senate, which ultimately will have to ratify the new treaty, must now decide is whether it is prepared to settle for such high ceilings on strategic offensive arms or whether the American leaders should be asked to return to the conference table to seek more meaningful arms control.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Political Uses of Food Aid

The announcement of a 100,000-ton shipment of food to Syria brings into focus one of the hardest questions confronting the United States as it weighs how to distribute its "Food for Peace" abroad. Now that there are no longer immense "surpluses," should the available supplies—about \$1 billion worth is budgeted so far this year—go to support specific national foreign policy goals or should they go where the great hunger is?

Unhappily, the two groups of possible recipients don't overlap. Under the political criteria by which Food for Peace has increasingly come to be administered in recent years, the largest amounts have gone to such countries as South Vietnam, Cambodia and South Korea for the purposeless of easing starvation rather than of helping the local government generate currency. Similarly, the shipment of wheat and rice to Syria, like an earlier announced shipment three times as large to Egypt, is plainly intended to sweeten the Arab taste for U.S. Mideast settlement efforts. The greatest hunger, however, seems to be in certain countries of South Asia and black Africa. The United States seeks the friendship of many of these countries but it has no particularly urgent diplomatic business to transact with them.

There can be, of course, no question of the United States abandoning humanitarian purposes for political uses of the free and cheap food distributed under the different "titles" of Food for Peace. Conscience still has a large claim on American food policy. It is indeed dismaying that too many recipients of humanitarian food aid do not press more vigorously the internal reforms—in distribution and development—that would allow them to diminish their reliance on aid, and to diminish as well the large amounts and proportions of their own foreign exchange which they simultaneously spend on commercial food imports. But it is unthinkable that the United States should not continue to respond generously to genuine human needs.

* * *

This is why we support appeals, like the one offered recently by three religious leaders, for the United States to provide more food aid to the world's hungry. To make the necessary supplies available at minimal inflationary impact will require the agreement of the major commercial importers to reduce or defer their imports, plus the consent of Americans to reduce somewhat their own grain consumption. It will also require money in the federal budget. This is a large project but one with a high moral purpose and President Ford should take it up.

The use of food for more overtly political

purposes, however, has an undeniable merit of its own. There is no need to shy from it out of an excessive fastidiousness. Food is not only a natural resource but a political one, and the proper policy question is not whether to use it but how. Secretary of Agriculture E. R. Shultz may have been a bit blunt, as is his style, when he interrupted his participation at the UN's World Food Conference in Rome to hop over to Cairo, where he signed an agreement committing the United States to ship 300,000 tons of Food for Peace supplies by next summer. But the United States does not have to apologize for using the means at its disposal to facilitate its Mideast diplomacy. Indeed, it is refreshing to find Food for Peace being used for once in the uplifting spirit of the program's name.

* * *

To be sure, Egypt and Syria, which are not on the verge of mass starvation and which have preferred access to the banked billions of the Arab oil exporters, are now in the position of taking food out of the mouths of starving and poor people elsewhere. This is one painful result of their acceptance of Food for Peace. But this is the Arabs' problem. It is not, after all, as though the Asian and African states which compete with the Arabs for the available Food for Peace supplies have shown much interest themselves in bringing peace to the Mideast. On the contrary, almost all of them have warmly supported at the UN a resolution—the one calling for Palestine to displace Israel—which amounts to an appeal for war. But poor countries remote from the Mideast are not without their own self-interest in how the region fares.

Perhaps it is time for more candor all around. The world has achieved a degree of economic interdependence where, by the granting or withholding or pricing of one resource or another, the fate of whole nations can be tipped. The Arabs are at the moment the most extreme and conspicuous practitioners of what can be called resource leverage; in their case it involves the use of oil not just to squeeze Israel (by the embargo threat) but to settle a fundamental historical grievance against their former Western colonial masters (by the price increases). The United States is also in the position of practicing resource leverage; it long has been. What Americans should be considering is ways to wield their power responsibly—not to punish adversaries or settle historical scores but to serve the common good. Using food to relieve hunger is one way, and using food in the pursuit of peace is another.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 30, 1899

LONDON—Replying to Goer charges of British territorial aggrandizement and gold-grabbing, Joseph Chamberlain said, "I can hardly find the patience to answer a slander so wicked, so stupid. What do they know of that great colonial system which has precluded us from making any pecuniary gain from the possessions of the British crown?"

Fifty Years Ago

November 30, 1924

BRUSSELS—Giacomo Puccini the most popular operatic composer of his time died in Brussels today, when he suffered a relapse following an operation for cancer of the throat. The Italian master had gained worldwide fame with "Madama Butterfly," "La Bohème" and "La Tosca" being his most outstanding works.



Ceilings Without Foundations

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—For the last six years, the United States has worked away patiently and diligently to get some kind of nuclear arms agreement with the Soviet Union, and apparently "some kind of agreement" has finally been worked out in the Ford-Brezhnev meeting at Vladivostok. If so, a lot of credit has to be given to Gerard Smith, Paul Nitze, J.G. Parsons and many others who kept the talks going under the Nixon-Kissinger guidelines over these difficult six years, but the details of the agreement are still extremely vague and the announcement of the agreement was very odd.

It was described by Secretary of State Kissinger in Vladivostok as a "breakthrough." President Ford gave some of the facts to some of the leaders in Congress, and Sen. Jackson of Washington was given a personal briefing by Maj. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Kissinger's deputy at the National Security Council, but it is still not clear what we have broken through to.

The facts released so far raise some troubling questions. Under the agreement, both sides would limit themselves to about 3,500 nuclear missiles and bombers, and each would apparently be permitted to build about 1,300 missiles with multiple atomic warheads or twice as many as the United States originally proposed.

This was described by Ford as putting a "cap" or "ceiling" on the number of atomic weapons that could be built, and a lower ceiling than the Russians wanted, but it would still leave both sides with enough nuclear weapons to blow up the world, not once but many times over, and it leaves room for another expensive round of missile development in a hungry world now spending over \$20 billion a year on military arms.

The official answer here is that "this was the best we could do" and that it's better than no ceiling at all, but it limits the numbers without controlling the problem. It's a little like passing a gun-control law that "limits" each adult citizen to one submachine gun and each child to one Saturday Night Special.

Nevertheless, the principle has at least been established that somewhere some limits must be put on the arms race. The first strategic arms agreement limited the number of anti-ballistic missiles and the second the number of offensive weapons. It is a slow and dangerous business, but presumably a third or fourth or fifth agreement could eventually start lowering the ceiling on off-

ensive weapons and therefore the staggering cost of the race.

It is interesting to speculate on why Brezhnev agreed to any ceiling at all and extended the agreement until 1985, by which time both he and Ford will be out of power. The most likely explanation is that the ceiling is so high that it doesn't really interfere with his policies.

Help to Brezhnev

Also, it confirms the appearance of wanting accommodation with the United States and increases Brezhnev's chances of getting the trade and advanced technology of the United States, which would ease his internal problems for the rest of his regime.

Finally, Moscow has come to regard Sen. Henry Jackson as the most dangerous villain in American politics, and, with both Sens. Kennedy and Mondale now out of the 1976 campaign, as the man most likely to replace Ford in the White House.

This is not a very happy or reassuring thought in the Kremlin. In Moscow's way of thinking, Jackson might mean a return to the worst days of the cold war, so it would rather deal with Ford and, if possible, lock the United States into a 10-year commitment to the policy of defense.

Incidentally, it could be that the Russians are misjudging Jackson as much as they misjudged Nixon in the 1950s and 1960s. He has given them a hard time on their emigration policy and he has been a big military budget man ever since he came to Washington, but lately he has been taking a more moderate line, and his complaint about the Vladivostok agreement was not that it limited the arms race too much but that it didn't limit it enough.

Jackson said he was extremely disappointed that the agreement did not provide for mutual phased reductions of nuclear weapons on both sides, but permitted the Russians "an astonishingly large number of MIRV missiles," and assured that "the only way for

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials—but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

also published in your sister papers, The New York Times and The Washington Post.

LEO GRUNDIG

Romey-sous-Bois, France

Letters

Dr. Ting

Walter Sullivan's misspelling ("New Type of Atomic Particle Discovered by U.S. Scientists," IHT, Nov. 18) of Dr. Samuel C.G. Ting's name as "Ping" was particularly grievous in view of the facts: The exciting discovery of the new particle was completed, written up and to be published, and the discovery was celebrated on the BNL (Brookhaven National Laboratory) floor by Dr. Ting and his coworkers from MIT, BNL, and DESY (Deutsche Elektronen Synchrotron) days before the SLAC (Stanford Linear Accelerator) people performed their measurements on Nov. 9 and 10...

Also, Walter Sullivan might have added that physicists at

Frassati, Italy, confirmed (independently discovered?) the existence of the new particle by Nov. 15.

E. JERNICKIE

Romey-sous-Bois, France

Letters

Dr. Ting

Frassati, Italy, confirmed (independently discovered?) the existence of the new particle by Nov. 15.

E. JERNICKIE

Romey-sous-Bois, France

Letters

Dr. Ting

Frassati, Italy, confirmed (independently discovered?) the existence of the new particle by Nov. 15.

E. JERNICKIE

Romey-sous-Bois, France

Letters

Dr. Ting

Frassati, Italy, confirmed (independently discovered?) the existence of the new particle by Nov. 15.

E. JERNICKIE

Romey-sous-Bois, France

Letters

Dr. Ting

Frassati, Italy, confirmed (independently discovered?) the existence of the new particle by Nov. 15.

E. JERNICKIE

Romey-sous-Bois, France

Letters

Dr. Ting

Frassati, Italy, confirmed (independently discovered?) the existence of the new particle by Nov. 15.

E. JERNICKIE

Romey-sous-Bois, France

Letters

Dr. Ting

Frassati, Italy, confirmed (independently discovered?) the existence of the new particle by Nov. 15.

E. JERNICKIE

Romey-sous-Bois, France

Letters

Dr. Ting

Frassati, Italy, confirmed (independently discovered?) the existence of the new particle by Nov. 15.

E. JERNICKIE

Romey-sous-Bois, France

Letters

Dr. Ting

Frassati, Italy, confirmed (independently discovered?) the existence of the new particle by Nov. 15.

E. JERNICKIE

Romey-sous-Bois, France

Letters

Dr. Ting

Frassati, Italy, confirmed (independently discovered?) the existence of the new particle by Nov. 15.

E. JERNICKIE

Romey-sous-Bois, France

Letters

Dr. Ting

Frassati, Italy, confirmed (independently discovered?) the existence of the new particle by Nov. 15.

E. JERNICKIE

Romey-sous-Bois, France

Letters

Dr. Ting

Frassati, Italy, confirmed (independently discovered?) the existence of the new particle by Nov. 15.

E. JERNICKIE

Obituaries**H.L. Hunt, 85, U.S. Oil Billionaire**

From Wire Dispatches
DALLAS, Nov. 29.—Oil billionaire H.L. Hunt, 85, considered one of the world's wealthiest men today, a Baylor Hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Hunt had been in failing health for months. He entered a hospital here in late September for treatment of what his personal secretary, Paula Lindsay, called an influenza virus. Mr. Hunt's wealth was amassed mainly through his vast oil empire. But he also was the head of an industrial empire that included canned foods, pecans, asphalt, drug items and other products.

Mr. Hunt remained alert and active until about September and was at his office almost daily.

Fortune a Secret.

He was secretive about his fortune, which some persons estimated to be as high as \$1 billion.

He also once said: "Money as money is nothing. It is just something to make bookkeeping convenient."

Mr. Hunt only received a fifth-grade education. He was a native of Ramsey, Ill., and left home at the age of 15, working his way across the West and into the Texas Panhandle as a farm hand, laborer, bronc-buster, cowboy and mule Skinner.

He moved to El Dorado, Ark., in 1921, after getting into the oil business, but made his fortune with vast holdings in the rich east Texas oil fields.

Mr. Hunt said that during World War II, he owned more petroleum reserves than all of the Axis countries together.

Lived Modestly.

Despite his wealth, he lived modestly. He bought ready-to-wear suits, generally blue, and wore bow ties. Mr. Hunt avoided Texas society, bought medium-sized automobiles and, as long as he was able, he drove them himself.

For years, he brought his lunch to work in a paper bag. Despite his huge income, which was reported to be \$1 million a week, he attended the state fairs of Texas and Louisiana and manned booths to promote his line of cosmetics and medications.

Mr. Hunt used to drive part of the way to his downtown skyscraper, then walk the rest of the way to save 50 cents on parking fees.

"There are times when I've wished I'd wake up stone broke," he has said. "It would be a great adventure to see how good I was to see if I could create lots of wealth again."

No Stockholders.

Mr. Hunt did not invest in concerns he could not own outright and had no stockholders in the businesses he controlled.

Mr. Hunt once said, "I've never tried to become the biggest oilman or anything else. For all practical purposes, I regard a man with \$200,000 as well off as a man with \$200 million. A millionaire who throws his money around is stupid."

Mr. Hunt was married twice and had six children.

A son, Lamar Hunt, was a founder of the American Football League and is the owner of the Kansas City Chiefs of the National Football League, with which the American League merged.

Another son, Nelson Bunker Hunt, is active in Midas oil operations and is an owner of top thoroughbred horses.

Mario Missiroli

ROME, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Mario Missiroli, 88, a dominant figure of Italian journalism, has died.



H. L. Hunt

National moderate but a personal friend of Socialist leaders, served as chief editor of Bologna's Il Resto del Carlino, Rome's Il Messaggero and Milan's Corriere della Sera, in a career that began at age 17.

He worked as a columnist until last summer when he retired for reasons of health.

Mr. Missiroli was the author of several books on Italian contemporary history and had served as president of the Italian Press Federation.

Jacques Lecompte-Bonnet

PARIS, Nov. 29 (Reuters)—Jacques Lecompte-Bonnet, 69, wartime Resistance leader, died Wednesday, his family said here today. Mr. Lecompte-Bonnet directed one of the main underground organizations operating in northern France during the German occupation.

Arshak Saroyan

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Arshak Saroyan, 51, a leading Armenian poet and writer, has died, the Armenian newspaper Kommunist said today.

James J. Braddock Dies at 68, U.S. Boxing's 'Cinderella Man'

NORTH BERGEN, N.J., Nov. 29 (AP)—James J. Braddock, 68, boxing's "Cinderella Man," died today at his home here.

The man who won the world heavyweight championship by outpointing Max Baer in one of boxing's biggest upsets, apparently died in his sleep. He would have been 69 next Friday.

Police said that they received a call from Mrs. Braddock about noon saying that she was unable to wake her husband. The cause of death was not immediately known.

Mr. Braddock, a New York native, was a 10-1 underdog when he beat Mr. Baer June 13, 1935. Just two years earlier, Mr. Braddock, his ring career at an apparent end, was working at odd jobs on the New Jersey docks to support his family.

First Defense.

Mr. Braddock lost the title in his first defense, suffering an eighth-round knockout to Joe Louis in Chicago on June 22, 1937. However, the 32-year-old Mr. Braddock brought a Comiskey Park crowd to its feet by knocking the 23-year-old Mr. Louis down in the first round.

He fought only once after losing to Mr. Louis and retired in 1938. In 1964, he was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame.

Mr. Braddock's boxing career started downhill when he was easily outpointed in 15 rounds by light heavyweight champion Tommy Loughran on June 18, 1938. During the next few years, Mr. Braddock lost to several middleweight fighters and then in 1938 he broke his right hand while fighting Abe Feldman.

Mr. Braddock's boxing career started downhill when he was easily outpointed in 15 rounds by light heavyweight champion Tommy Loughran on June 18, 1938. During the next few years, Mr. Braddock lost to several middleweight fighters and then in 1938 he broke his right hand while fighting Abe Feldman.

Then his manager, Joe Gould, got Mr. Braddock a fight with Cora Griffin, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock next outpointed John Henry Louis, who was to become light heavyweight champion, and Art Lasky to earn the title shot against Mr. Baer. Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock next outpointed John Henry Louis, who was to become light heavyweight champion, and Art Lasky to earn the title shot against Mr. Baer. Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

CHURCH SERVICES**FRANCE—PARIS****AMERICAN CATHEDRAL**

Holy Communion 8 a.m.
Nursery & Sunday School 11 a.m.
SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON: 11:00 a.m.
Sunday Evening Service 6:30 p.m.

Dean Robert G. Oliver,
Episcopal—All services welcome.
Metro: George V and Alma-Marceau.
23 Ave. George-V. Paris-7e.

Photo Refinements.
There will be still more refinements in satellite photographs which can now spot objects about one foot wide from altitudes of about 80 to 100 miles.

Within the next several months, U.S. negotiators at Geneva, where the formal arms talks will resume in January, are expected to press for some requirements that will make verification easier.

At those levels, an expert said, "the motivation for cheating goes

way down." What he meant was that with so many missiles—each carrying perhaps an average of five warheads—able to hit so many thousands of targets, it does not make much difference, at least militarily, if either side tried to cheat by hiding an extra 100 missiles.

Similarly, because of the peculiar differences in the American and Russian missile forces, it will be perhaps six or seven years before the Russians could deploy 1,300 such missiles.

The Russians now have a force of about 2,300 missiles on land and in submarines. These weapons are far from all carry single warheads. However, three new types of multiple missiles are nearing the stage where they will begin replacing existing single-warhead missiles, probably early next year.

It will be several years before the verification problem could become troublesome. In that period there will be more discussions seeking to achieve mutual reductions in these weapons.

Photo Refinements.

There will be still more refinements in satellite photographs which can now spot objects about one foot wide from altitudes of about 80 to 100 miles.

Within the next several months, U.S. negotiators at Geneva, where the formal arms talks will resume in January, are expected to press for some requirements that will make verification easier.

At those levels, an expert said, "the motivation for cheating goes

way down." What he meant was that with so many missiles—each carrying perhaps an average of five warheads—able to hit so many thousands of targets, it does not make much difference, at least militarily, if either side tried to cheat by hiding an extra 100 missiles.

Similarly, because of the peculiar differences in the American and Russian missile forces, it will be perhaps six or seven years before the Russians could deploy 1,300 such missiles.

The Russians now have a force of about 2,300 missiles on land and in submarines. These weapons are far from all carry single warheads. However, three new types of multiple missiles are nearing the stage where they will begin replacing existing single-warhead missiles, probably early next year.

It will be several years before the verification problem could become troublesome. In that period there will be more discussions seeking to achieve mutual reductions in these weapons.

Photo Refinements.

There will be still more refinements in satellite photographs which can now spot objects about one foot wide from altitudes of about 80 to 100 miles.

Within the next several months, U.S. negotiators at Geneva, where the formal arms talks will resume in January, are expected to press for some requirements that will make verification easier.

At those levels, an expert said, "the motivation for cheating goes

way down." What he meant was that with so many missiles—each carrying perhaps an average of five warheads—able to hit so many thousands of targets, it does not make much difference, at least militarily, if either side tried to cheat by hiding an extra 100 missiles.

Similarly, because of the peculiar differences in the American and Russian missile forces, it will be perhaps six or seven years before the Russians could deploy 1,300 such missiles.

The Russians now have a force of about 2,300 missiles on land and in submarines. These weapons are far from all carry single warheads. However, three new types of multiple missiles are nearing the stage where they will begin replacing existing single-warhead missiles, probably early next year.

It will be several years before the verification problem could become troublesome. In that period there will be more discussions seeking to achieve mutual reductions in these weapons.

Photo Refinements.

There will be still more refinements in satellite photographs which can now spot objects about one foot wide from altitudes of about 80 to 100 miles.

Within the next several months, U.S. negotiators at Geneva, where the formal arms talks will resume in January, are expected to press for some requirements that will make verification easier.

At those levels, an expert said, "the motivation for cheating goes

way down." What he meant was that with so many missiles—each carrying perhaps an average of five warheads—able to hit so many thousands of targets, it does not make much difference, at least militarily, if either side tried to cheat by hiding an extra 100 missiles.

Similarly, because of the peculiar differences in the American and Russian missile forces, it will be perhaps six or seven years before the Russians could deploy 1,300 such missiles.

The Russians now have a force of about 2,300 missiles on land and in submarines. These weapons are far from all carry single warheads. However, three new types of multiple missiles are nearing the stage where they will begin replacing existing single-warhead missiles, probably early next year.

It will be several years before the verification problem could become troublesome. In that period there will be more discussions seeking to achieve mutual reductions in these weapons.

Photo Refinements.

There will be still more refinements in satellite photographs which can now spot objects about one foot wide from altitudes of about 80 to 100 miles.

Within the next several months, U.S. negotiators at Geneva, where the formal arms talks will resume in January, are expected to press for some requirements that will make verification easier.

At those levels, an expert said, "the motivation for cheating goes

way down." What he meant was that with so many missiles—each carrying perhaps an average of five warheads—able to hit so many thousands of targets, it does not make much difference, at least militarily, if either side tried to cheat by hiding an extra 100 missiles.

Similarly, because of the peculiar differences in the American and Russian missile forces, it will be perhaps six or seven years before the Russians could deploy 1,300 such missiles.

The Russians now have a force of about 2,300 missiles on land and in submarines. These weapons are far from all carry single warheads. However, three new types of multiple missiles are nearing the stage where they will begin replacing existing single-warhead missiles, probably early next year.

It will be several years before the verification problem could become troublesome. In that period there will be more discussions seeking to achieve mutual reductions in these weapons.

Photo Refinements.

Order Is Under Criticism of Pope**Jesuits Meet to Discuss Their Role**

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 29 (AP).—The Jesuits, facing a decline in membership and criticism by Pope Paul VI over their activist image, are gathering for deliberations that could decide the order's future.

On Sunday, 237 Jesuits from 80 countries will begin a two-month session of the General Congregation, the governing body of the Society of Jesus. The largest delegation, with 33 members, comes from the United States.

"Our principal motive is to determine what type of service we should offer to the church in the face of a rapidly changing world," said the Rev. Pedro Arrupe, the Spanish-born superior-general, who heads the order.

The Pope will closely follow the deliberation at the austere Jesuit headquarters on Borgo Santo Spirito. He has told Jesuit leaders that the tendencies within their order, if fostered and given support, could lead to serious and possibly irreparable changes in the essential structure itself of your society."

Social Justice

The order was founded by St. Ignatius of Loyola 434 years ago as an elite service of the popes. Since then, the Jesuits have survived and thrived on controversy. In recent times, many Jesuits have been outspoken in demanding that the order do more to further social justice in the world.

In the last nine years, the number of Jesuits has declined from 30,000 to 26,000, but among its clergy there remains an individualistic group of scholars, missionaries and even politicians.

They include such personalities as the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, who served 18 months in jail for destroying U.S. draft-board records to protest the Vietnam war, and the Rev. John McLaughlin,

Italy Kidnap Victim Freed for Ransom

CREMONA, Italy, Nov. 29 (AP).—Ilaria Melloni, the 20-year-old daughter of an insurance company executive, was freed here by kidnappers yesterday.

Her family reportedly paid a ransom of 400 million lire, about \$640,000, but the report was not officially confirmed.

Miss Melloni, who was unharmed, was the 42d reported abduction victim in Italy this year. She was seized Monday in Verona. Kidnappers in Italy still hold eight other persons.

AYS UNIVERSITY COURSES
UNIQUE UNIVERSITY CREDIT PROGRAMS
T.E.S.L. Course, second year English (Madrid)
Contemporary Spain summer program, Madrid.
Contact: Director AYS UNIVERSITY COURSES
College Apt. 46315, Madrid. Tel.: 254-3100

an adviser to former President Richard Nixon.

Some others are the Rev. Robert Drinan, a liberal Democratic congressman from Massachusetts, and the Rev. Jose Maria Diaz-Alonso of Spain. He was suspended from the order for two years after refusing to submit to Jesuit censorship his auto-

biography, which dealt in part with the sexual frustrations of priests.

Certain to dominate the discussions here will be the role Jesuits should play in the pursuit of social justice.

Should Jesuits break the law, as Father Berrigan did, to express their objections to government policy? Should they involve themselves in partisan politics, as did Father Drinan and Father McLaughlin?

The Rev. Harold Small, the Vatican's regional assistant for the United States and a former president of Seattle University, said the conference will try to answer those questions.

"I don't know whether identification with political parties is the best condition," he said. "But that is something which will come up at the congregation."

Mexico Asks For Reforms In Latin Body

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29 (AP).—Foreign Minister Emilio Rabasa said that Mexico might quit the Organization of American States unless the association is drastically overhauled.

Mr. Rabasa yesterday briefed Mexican senators on the foreign policy of President Luis Echeverria's government. Afterward, a newsman asked if Mexico planned to leave the organization to protest its failure to lift diplomatic and trade sanctions against Cuba.

"Not now," he replied. "But, if the OAS is not drastically overhauled, we may consider it." The Foreign Ministry later issued a communiqué in which Mr. Rabasa's comments were restated.

Mr. Rabasa told the senators that the recent OAS meeting in Quito, Ecuador, failed to lift the sanctions against Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's government because "predominant hegemonies" within the organization preclude free expression. This appeared to be aimed at U.S. influence on smaller OAS members.

Two-Thirds Vote

The proposal to lift the sanctions imposed in 1964 won the approval of 12 of the 21 voting OAS members. But a two-thirds majority of 14 was needed to accept the proposal.

Mr. Rabasa said that one way the OAS could be overhauled would be to do away with the two-thirds system, which he called absurd. He said that on the Cuban question, the will of a minority "blocked the will of a majority."

Mexico has ignored the OAS sanctions by refusing to break relations with Cuba and was a firm supporter of the proposal.

On Tuesday, Mexico broke relations with Chile, one of three countries that voted against lifting sanctions. Mr. Rabasa said that the Chilean "no" vote was a factor that led to the break.

Russians Trade Polemics With Chinese Regime

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (AP).—The Soviet press continued Wednesday to exchange polemics with Peking, saying "great-power expansionist ambitions" are behind Peking's current attacks on Moscow.

In an article entitled "Who Prevents Normalization?" a leading Tass commentator said that the process of détente is being hindered by Peking.

"The Chinese leadership is hostile to the peaceful initiatives of the U.S.S.R. and other countries. The Peking rulers regard the Soviet Union—a genuine and reliable friend of Asian peoples—as the main obstacle on the road to realize their great-power expansionist ambitions."

"This is what underlies the vicious anti-Sovietism of Peking propaganda," Tass said.

The article suggests that Moscow was stung by criticism from Peking earlier Wednesday that the Kremlin was in league with the United States in "abetting the monstrous crimes of Israeli Zionism against the Palestinian people's national rights."

The attack, by the Chinese news agency, was made while Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat was getting red-carpet treatment in Moscow.

Iceland Ships Banned

BONN, Nov. 29 (Reuters).— Icelandic fishing boats have been banned from landing fish at West German coastal ports in retaliation for the seizure of a West German trawler off Iceland Monday, the mayor of Bremen said today.



THE BEEFALO—Across after 17 years of trial and error of breeding of a cow and a buffalo. Its developer, J.D. Basolo of Tracy, Calif., says the beefalo is "leaner, it's cheaper and it provides 18-20 per cent higher protein than regular" beef cattle. "It eats grass rather than expensive feed grain and reaches market maturity, about 1,000 pounds, in 10 months," he says. There are about 10,000 of the animals in the United States now—not enough to sell for food—but there should be about half a million bred next year. This one was shown in San Francisco.

Interim Group Held Office 12 Days**Ankara Cabinet Loses Vote, 358-17, Quits**

ANKARA, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—Turkey's interim government resigned tonight following a crushing defeat in its first parliamentary vote of confidence. The government had been in office for only 12 days.

Premier Sadi Irmak's nonparty administration of technocrats and independent parliamentarians fell by 358 votes to 17, to win the National Assembly's approval for its program.

Mr. Irmak resigned but agreed to continue as caretaker premier while party leaders search for a solution to the 10-week-old crisis.

The 70-year-old independent senator was assigned to form an interim government by President Fahri Korukut after feuding party leaders had tried unsuccessfully for two months to form a ruling coalition.

Peace Moves

The parliamentary defeat of the interim regime endangers Cyprus peace moves and virtually rules out an early visit to Ankara by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger, who is trying to solve the Cyprus problem, already has canceled a trip to Turkey because of the government crisis.

In the present situation, it is difficult to see anyone with sufficient authority to conduct negotiations with Dr. Kissinger," a Western diplomat said.

Most parties have accepted the premise that new elections are necessary. Last year elections were inconclusive and no party gained a majority.

The ruling coalition which resigned in September was headed by Mr. Koovit, the leader of the Republican People's party. The collapse, after only about eight months in office, was due to disagreements over Cyprus, with the National Salvation party, a coalition partner.

A Turkish First

Today's vote was the first time in the history of the Turkish republic that a government lost its initial vote of confidence. It was the heaviest defeat sustained by any administration.

Apart from hampering Cyprus peace initiatives, the crisis has increased the chances of a cut in U.S. military aid. In an aid-related measure, Congress has given the Ford administration until Dec. 10 to show that there has been a reduction in Turkish forces on Cyprus and movement toward a settlement.

Although the Turkish Army has started to withdraw some troops from Cyprus, U.S. diplomats here are increasingly pessimistic about the administration's chances of persuading Congress to continue the aid.

Crime Wave on European Trains**Peril Aboard Orient Express Shifts From Spies to Robbers**

By William Tuohy

DOMODOSSOLA, Italy, Nov. 29.—In the golden age of the Orient Express, a passenger might be lured into bit of espionage or perhaps an affair. But aboard a high-speed train that crosses Europe, the perils to travelers today are more mundane and real.

Mr. Marabini believes it was probably doused by the robbers usually get on or off the trains near national frontiers, and a favorite spot is this small city at the Italian end of the long Simplon tunnel under the Alps.

Domodossola has gotten the reputation as the thieves' headquarters," complained a city official. "But this is only because Domodossola is the place where passengers get out their passport and baggage for customs—and then discover that they have been robbed."

Domodossola lies on the main line of the Direct Orient Express, the successor to the famed Orient Express. It runs from Paris through Lausanne, the Simplon tunnel, Milan, Venice, Trieste, Belgrade, Sofia, to Istanbul—with a branch going to Athens.

Italian railroad men agree riding trains in the Balkans is dangerous. "The Direct Express trains to and from Trieste, different from those going to Istanbul, with a conductor in Trieste these trains, anything can happen."

Italian police complain of pernicious Italian train envoys and Yugoslav gangs to prey on them. "We arrest them," said M. Raschilla, a railroad police official in Rome, "but they are usually released on the spot and they are back on the trains again."

In Milan, Genovesi Pavone, deputy commander of the rail road police in the northern town of Domodossola-Milan stretch of track and the rail line east of Trieste, in Yugoslavia.

Jean Marashini, a journalist for Le Monde, a French daily newspaper, wrote of a recent experience on a train trip from Paris to southern Italy.

"Our Italian conductor advised us to lock our compartment, hide our possessions and sleep with open eyes after crossing the Italian border," he wrote.

"Two girls in the next compartment securely locked themselves in, and in another compartment, a father organized a defense line for his whole family, mentally preparing for a sleepless night and equipping his compartment with shoes to throw against intruders."

"I woke up in Domodossola. The station was quiet, not a soul around. I smiled to myself and promptly went back to sleep. I later woke up at Bologna with a violent headache and not a

much by the train crew.

Often, conductors and train collectors lock themselves in their own compartments during night.

© Los Angeles Times.

MARYMOUNT INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Grades 9-12: Resident and Day. Elementary Day School.

Grades 1-8: Boys up to Third Grade only.

ROME'S FIRST INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Offers complete U.S. COLLEGE PREPARATORY CURRICULUM

Magnificent location in suburban Rome.

Conducted by Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary.

Apply to: The Principal, Via di Villa Lancia 186

(Via Cassia Antica km. 7), 00191 Rome, Italy. Tel.: 320-671 or 327-3345.

Accredited in the UNITED STATES.

Admissions Office: J.C.I.C., Viale Pola 12, Roma, Box 57, Italy. Tel.: 355-241.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ROME

affiliated with

TUSCULUM COLLEGE (est. 1794), Greeneville, Tennessee.

A.A. DEGREE ALL COURSES FULLY ACCREDITED

Two-year programs in: ANY U.S. COLLEGE LIBERAL ARTS - MANAGEMENT - SECRETARIAL SCIENCE

Via XX Settembre 27b, Roma — Tel.: 487-117

Notre Dame International School-Rome

American college preparatory and elementary school for boys, grades 4-12, resident and day. 22nd successful year. 89% of graduates accepted at major American colleges. Advanced Placement programs and preparation available to qualify students for college entrance exams. Glastonbury Field trip and history classes. Resident guidance counselor. Accredited by Middle States Association.

Dept. H, 758 Via Aurelia, 00165 Rome, Italy.

Phones: 626-031, 626-371.

Learn Italian at

CENTRO LINGUISTICO ITALIANO

"DANTE ALIGHIERI"

Language classes begin each month.

Art history courses in English.

Via de' Marti 12, Florence. Tel.: 264-655.

FLORENCE

Learn Italian at

CENTRO LINGUISTICO ITALIANO

"DANTE ALIGHIERI"

Language classes begin each month.

Art history courses in English.

Via de' Marti 12, Florence. Tel.: 264-655.

ITALY**SCHOOL OF CERAMICS****HISTORY OF ART FIRENZE**

Authorized by the Ministry of Public Education

OPEN ALL YEAR ROUND

For programs and details apply to:

Prof. Marcello Fantoni

Via Monterinaldi 48, Bolognese Nuova, Florence. Tel: 400-233.

Florence Italy Fleming College

American liberal arts college. Freshman-sophomore A.A. degree program. Pre-College Year or College Year Abroad.

Small classes. Research trips, a two-week stay in European homes and courses.

Humanities, Fine Arts, Social Sciences, Performing Arts.

Wife or wife Dept. of Admissions, Fleming College, CH 6229 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland. Tel: 255-04.

Learn Italian quickly and well at the British Institute.

Courses: January 7-March 28; January 7-March 7; January 7-February 14; January 7-January 31. Courses of lectures (in English) on Italian Renaissance January 7-February 1. Italian Risorgimento & Modern Italy March 3-March 22.

Accommodation arranged with Italian families

Apply: BRITISH INSTITUTE.

Lungarino Guicciardini 9, FLORENCE. Tel.: 284-031.

THE MARKET

The Discreet Art of Selling a Rembrandt

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—A Rembrandt self-portrait for 1,100,570 francs?

If the painting sold by Etienne Ader at the Palais Galliera Tuesday had not been a Rembrandt, the price was five times what the picture was worth. If, as seems almost certain, it was indeed a Rembrandt, 1,1 million francs is absurdly cheap.

Seldom has such a masterpiece been displayed and advertised with such discretion. It was lumped in with 23 other paintings—starting with "Two Dogs Playing Near a Tree" by Jean-Jacques Bacheller, a minor French artist (1724-1805) and ending with a landscape attributed to David Vinckeboons. French painter who was not much more talented. The sale was, however, primarily devoted to furniture and objets d'art.

The one luxury accorded the Rembrandt was a color photograph; the colors were not overly faithful—in the catalogue. Expert Paul Antonini was responsible for cataloguing the paintings, giving the Rembrandt a 21-line caption—most other paintings rated one line. It was a worthy effort. Unfortunately there were one or two slips. "C.R. Lamb, Näsby," mentioned among the collections to which the portrait had once belonged, may have puzzled many readers. No doubt this was a reference to one of the most famous Swedish collections, that of Carl Robert Lamm, housed in the family mansion at Roslags-Näsby—a first-class pedigree for a painting.

More regrettable was the omission from the bibliography of the fact that a photograph of this self-portrait, along with a description, is included in Horsf Gerson's revised edition of Abraham Bredius's catalogue of Rembrandt's paintings. If a Rembrandt is to be taken seriously, commercially speaking, it must be included in the Gerson list. Gerson, who was Bredius's student, helped his teacher prepare the original edition listing 664 paintings of 1935, published by Phaidon in London. Later there was a luxurious version published by

Hachette in Paris. In the course of a lifetime devoted to the study of Rembrandt and 17th-century Dutch painting, Gerson has cut Bredius's original list by nearly a third and has also made a few additions.

Typewritten Sheet

Mr. Antonini must have had an 11th-hour inspiration, for a typewritten sheet nailed to the wall of the auction room did mention that the self-portrait is on Gerson's list. But had any foreign buyer been interested, he could not have known that from the catalogue—even had he been able to procure a catalogue despite the mail strike. This failure to mention the Gerson listing would have convinced most prospective buyers that the sellers did not wish to overemphasize a work that perhaps did not meet with their full approval, as there are rumors that the painting had been touched up.

A price of 1.1 million francs is ridiculous. The work (61 by 47 centimeters—and not 0.60 by 0.470 meter as a catalogue mis-

print indicated) is finely preserved.

Investors will be interested to learn that the picture was sold 24 years ago at another French auction for 11 million francs, which, allowing for devaluations, is exactly what was paid Tuesday. Yet the Tuesday price was close to the pre-sale estimate, indicating the seller's low expectations in terms of his investment.

As for the rest of the pictures, they fared badly. A fine portrait by Louis-Michel Van Loo (1707-1771) in the best French classical style and coming from a very good French collection was bought in at 15,950 francs. A fine baroque landscape by Hubert Robert (1733-1808) failed to find a buyer at 31,370 francs. And so did a portrait of a man by Jean Baptiste Oudry, unsold at 34,970—but some bad restorations made this failure less depressing than the others.

Only one work sold comparatively well. It was an exceptionally good still life by Jean Michel Picart (circa 1600-1682), signed and dated 1653. The price of 176,570 francs would have been regarded as moderately high last year in London and is very high by the new standards.

More signs of declining prices came when the furniture went on the block. The one exception was the 605,570 francs paid for a Louis XV bureau plat, with its matching cartouche (Portable case). One of the very finest desks of its type in existence, its proportions combining baroque vigor with restraint. The drawers and side panels are of imported Japanese lacquer; the veneer, Kingwood. Ironically, some pro-

The Rembrandt self-portrait which sold for 1.1 million francs in Paris this week.

fessionals consider it to be extensively restored and even fear that the lacquer panels might be later removed—which makes the price truly enormous.

Royal Furniture

An acceptable price was the 322,870 francs paid for a set of three fauteuils and one bergère made by Jean-Baptiste Boulard in 1785-86 for Louis XVI's bedroom in the château at Compiegne. The perfect balance and shape makes them supreme ex-

amples of French royal furniture.

The royal provenance was established beyond doubt by stamped marks and period labels from the royal storerooms. This furniture had once been in the fine collection of Jacques Doucet, the couturier. So the provenance was glamorous. At roughly \$6,000 francs each, the pieces were not expensive and they were duly preempted by the government museum authority.

However, before the pieces were put up for sale, Etienne Ader had announced that an export license would not be is-

sued—which was naturally a commercial detriment and may possibly explain why the price was low, comparatively speaking.

Be that as it may, the best piece in the auction failed to sell, being bought in at 154,570 francs. This was the most extraordinary long-case Louis XV period clock to appear on the open market in many years.

According to the experts, E. and J.P. Dilley, missed an important fact: the clock is similar to one that once belonged to Frederick II and, before World War II, was in Potsdam. A French commission caught the omission and, at his suggestion, a notice was issued at the preview adding the information.

The applied ormolu clock is a masterpiece of the early French roccoco style as derived from Meissonnier's designs. It should probably be dated to the 1730s and inevitably it will end up in a museum.

This proves that, contrary to a much repeated axiom, high quality does not sell better than banal art these days. This applies to most categories, as witness the sale of modern masters Sunday night at the Palais Garnier.

The best picture was an extremely fine Kees Van Dongen painted in 1907, during the artist's fauve period. The portrait (65 by 65 centimeters) of a woman failed to sell at 154,570 francs, 80 per cent below the 220,570-franc reserve.

A Cassatt

At another sale Tuesday night—at Drouot—conducted by Etienne Libert, a hideous Renoir oil study (32 by 39 centimeters) went for 209,570 francs while a glorious Mary Cassatt portrait (32 by 60 centimeters) went for a ridiculous 103,900 francs.

Sloppy cataloguing did not help the Cassatt. The picture was unsigned and the catalogue merely indicated that it had a certificate by "Madame Breckin" and that the picture is to be listed in the supplement to the catalogue raisonné of Mary Cassatt's works. How many non-French readers know that "Madame Breckin" is Adelyn D. Breckin, who wrote the Catalogue raisonné published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1970.

Why can't French experts give first names and spell the others correctly?

When the picture actually came up for sale, the expert said that the certificate—which was not shown—specified that the portrait had been painted in 1918 at the Auberge de la Palette in Moret-sur-Loing—a favorite haunt for Barbizon and Impressionist painters. It is one of the American artist's last and finest—in my view—works.

After the sale, the expert's assistant explained that they had received the certificate only two days before the sale. These sorts of selling methods combined with the current crisis won't do much to boost prices.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"The Great Art Robbery," written, directed and performed by the San Francisco Mime Troupe, is "non-literary, collective, left-wing political theater," Clive Barnes says. "The company seems to believe that a slogan carries more political clout than an argument, and while in demagogic terms this may be true, slogans never make for exciting theater.... This is meant to be a 'humorous spoof' with a Bogart-like private eye set against the destructive forces of Mori and capitalism. But the humor is as labored as a broken-back donkey." Although obviously appealing to youthful audiences Barnes thought the troupe would do better with other material. "These young people undoubtedly mean well and their political beliefs and aspirations are transparently sincere. As performers they move and sing with verve, and in this play, the method of production, a mobile street theater setting suitable indoors adaptation, is as ingenious as their use of pop music pleasing. They are probably far more interesting when they are dealing with a proper rather than a fantasy of their own fevered imaginings."

DRILLERS

Major U.S. manufacturer has many openings for qualified drillers having experience in air/mud rotary water well drilling. Most openings require overseas assignments. Salary open.

Send resume outlining experience and salary requirements.

Reply: I.H.T., 44 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Wedekind-Tough and Intelligent

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 29 (IHT).—London's middle classes are taking a drubbing at the hands of Royal Shakespeare Company season. Following Gorki's "merfolk" which condemned aristocrats for turning their backs on their working class or comes Frank Wedekind's "Marquis of Keith" with its traits of a cocky confident trickster outraged, contentedly used and discarded by merchants and bankers the whose victim was his victim.

Ronald Eyre's splendid production treats Wedekind as a kind of Ur-Brecht, adding some songs based on poems and encouraging the cast to hold distance the rapturous characters they play, so that they can an objective commentary their own performances playing in at the basis of work, emphasized by the anti-perversion sexuality and incest on having the young boys play actresses. No one in Wedekind's universe is quite who seems, although each inside being taken at his surface.

The ostensible setting Munich in 1899, but Voy expressionistic designs sum up a later, more decadent manie period. The feeling is murky world in which a circle one another waiting chance to rip and tear. Marquis of Keith is a grand comic artist who maintains belief in his superiority by vying for a crowd of cut-hangers-on with money that milks from the rich.

A Plan

He wants not only the money but the respect of the bourgeois drawing up a plan for arts center (with most of space given over to restaurants and bars) designed to appeal business who can thus eke profit with apparent art patronage and respectability. tragedy, such as it is, is the cover that he is no match the bland double-dealing of merchants. The play emphasizes the similarity of the two worlds of crime and business. As character says, "Today I'm most respected man in Mum Tomorrow, I could be beaten."

Ian McKellen, as the man who has found the perfect physical equivalence of the man twist, giving an acrobatic and vertiginous performance Jean right at odd angles or turn himself into corkscrew shapes. His wolfish and actorly panache reaches its peak in the cynical moments of the play he puts a revolver in his mouth to blow out his brains, grim at the cold metal taste of death and then licks instead evident approval the wad of banknotes he has in his hand.

The best picture was an extremely fine Kees Van Dongen painted in 1907, during the artist's fauve period. The portrait (65 by 65 centimeters) of a woman failed to sell at 154,570 francs. This was the most extraordinary long-case Louis XV period clock to appear on the open market in many years.

According to the experts, E. and J.P. Dilley, missed an important fact: the clock is similar to one that once belonged to Frederick II and, before World War II, was in Potsdam. A French commission caught the omission and, at his suggestion, a notice was issued at the preview adding the information.

The applied ormolu clock is a masterpiece of the early French roccoco style as derived from Meissonnier's designs. It should probably be dated to the 1730s and inevitably it will end up in a museum.

This proves that, contrary to a much repeated axiom, high quality does not sell better than banal art these days. This applies to most categories, as witness the sale of modern masters Sunday night at the Palais Garnier.

The best picture was an extremely fine Kees Van Dongen painted in 1907, during the artist's fauve period. The portrait (65 by 65 centimeters) of a woman failed to sell at 154,570 francs. This was the most extraordinary long-case Louis XV period clock to appear on the open market in many years.

According to the experts, E. and J.P. Dilley, missed an important fact: the clock is similar to one that once belonged to Frederick II and, before World War II, was in Potsdam. A French commission caught the omission and, at his suggestion, a notice was issued at the preview adding the information.

The applied ormolu clock is a masterpiece of the early French roccoco style as derived from Meissonnier's designs. It should probably be dated to the 1730s and inevitably it will end up in a museum.

This proves that, contrary to a much repeated axiom, high quality does not sell better than banal art these days. This applies to most categories, as witness the sale of modern masters Sunday night at the Palais Garnier.

The best picture was an extremely fine Kees Van Dongen painted in 1907, during the artist's fauve period. The portrait (65 by 65 centimeters) of a woman failed to sell at 154,570 francs. This was the most extraordinary long-case Louis XV period clock to appear on the open market in many years.

According to the experts, E. and J.P. Dilley, missed an important fact: the clock is similar to one that once belonged to Frederick II and, before World War II, was in Potsdam. A French commission caught the omission and, at his suggestion, a notice was issued at the preview adding the information.

The applied ormolu clock is a masterpiece of the early French roccoco style as derived from Meissonnier's designs. It should probably be dated to the 1730s and inevitably it will end up in a museum.

This proves that, contrary to a much repeated axiom, high quality does not sell better than banal art these days. This applies to most categories, as witness the sale of modern masters Sunday night at the Palais Garnier.

The best picture was an extremely fine Kees Van Dongen painted in 1907, during the artist's fauve period. The portrait (65 by 65 centimeters) of a woman failed to sell at 154,570 francs. This was the most extraordinary long-case Louis XV period clock to appear on the open market in many years.

According to the experts, E. and J.P. Dilley, missed an important fact: the clock is similar to one that once belonged to Frederick II and, before World War II, was in Potsdam. A French commission caught the omission and, at his suggestion, a notice was issued at the preview adding the information.

The applied ormolu clock is a masterpiece of the early French roccoco style as derived from Meissonnier's designs. It should probably be dated to the 1730s and inevitably it will end up in a museum.

This proves that, contrary to a much repeated axiom, high quality does not sell better than banal art these days. This applies to most categories, as witness the sale of modern masters Sunday night at the Palais Garnier.

The best picture was an extremely fine Kees Van Dongen painted in 1907, during the artist's fauve period. The portrait (65 by 65 centimeters) of a woman failed to sell at 154,570 francs. This was the most extraordinary long-case Louis XV period clock to appear on the open market in many years.

According to the experts, E. and J.P. Dilley, missed an important fact: the clock is similar to one that once belonged to Frederick II and, before World War II, was in Potsdam. A French commission caught the omission and, at his suggestion, a notice was issued at the preview adding the information.

The applied ormolu clock is a masterpiece of the early French roccoco style as derived from Meissonnier's designs. It should probably be dated to the 1730s and inevitably it will end up in a museum.

This proves that, contrary to a much repeated axiom, high quality does not sell better than banal art these days. This applies to most categories, as witness the sale of modern masters Sunday night at the Palais Garnier.

The best picture was an extremely fine Kees Van Dongen painted in 1907, during the artist's fauve period. The portrait (65 by 65 centimeters) of a woman failed to sell at 154,570 francs. This was the most extraordinary long-case Louis XV period clock to appear on the open market in many years.

According to the experts, E. and J.P. Dilley, missed an important fact: the clock is similar to one that once belonged to Frederick II and, before World War II, was in Potsdam. A French commission caught the omission and, at his suggestion, a notice was issued at the preview adding the information.

The applied ormolu clock is a masterpiece of the early French roccoco style as derived from Meissonnier's designs. It should probably be dated to the 1730s and inevitably it will end up in a museum.

This proves that, contrary to a much repeated axiom, high quality does not sell better than banal art these days. This applies to most categories, as witness the sale of modern masters Sunday night at the Palais Garnier.

The best picture was an extremely fine Kees Van Dongen painted in 1907, during the artist's fauve period. The portrait (65 by 65 centimeters) of a woman failed to sell at 154,570 francs. This was the most extraordinary long-case Louis XV period clock to appear on the open market in many years.

According to the experts, E. and J.P. Dilley, missed an important fact: the clock is similar to one that once belonged to Frederick II and, before World War II, was in Potsdam. A French commission caught the omission and, at his suggestion, a notice was issued at the preview adding the information.

The applied ormolu clock is a masterpiece of the early French roccoco style as derived from Meissonnier's designs. It should probably be dated to the 1730s and inevitably it will end up in a museum.

This proves that, contrary to a much repeated axiom, high quality does not sell better than banal art these days. This applies to most categories, as witness the sale of modern masters Sunday night at the Palais Garnier.

The best picture was an extremely fine Kees Van Dongen painted in 1907, during the artist's fauve period. The portrait (65 by 65 centimeters) of a woman failed to sell at 154,570 francs. This was the most extraordinary long-case Louis XV period clock to appear on the open market in many years.

According to the experts, E. and J.P. Dilley, missed an important fact: the clock is similar to one that once belonged to Frederick II and, before World War II, was in Potsdam. A French commission caught the omission and, at his suggestion, a notice was issued at the preview adding the information.

The applied ormolu clock is a masterpiece of the early French roccoco style as derived from Meissonnier's designs. It should probably be dated to the 1730s and inevitably it will end up in a museum.

This proves that, contrary to a much repeated axiom, high quality does not sell better than banal art these days. This applies to most categories, as witness the sale of modern masters Sunday night at the Palais Garnier.

The best picture was an extremely fine Kees Van Dongen painted in 1907, during the artist's fauve period. The portrait (65 by 65 centimeters) of a woman failed to sell at 154,570 francs. This was the most extraordinary long-case Louis XV period clock to appear on the open market in many years.

According to the experts, E. and J.P. Dilley, missed an important fact: the clock is similar to one that once belonged to Frederick II and, before World War II, was in Potsdam. A French commission caught the omission and, at his suggestion, a notice was issued at the preview adding the information.

The applied ormolu clock is a masterpiece of the early French roccoco style as derived from Meissonnier's designs. It should probably be dated to the 1730s and inevitably it will end up in a museum.

This proves that, contrary to a much repeated axiom, high quality does not sell better than ban

London

NEW YORK

Tough Dubuffet's

Intelligent Crowd

topper

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK—New Yorkers—in fact, people in cities all over the United States—take new art in public places in stride these days. A 50-foot metal tower suggesting a monumental dung manikin, or a Henry Moore bronze bringing instant change to their midst, doesn't bother them as they go about their business.

The newest sculpture in the city that has been installed at a plaza in front of Mies van der Rohe's Seagram Building is people in their tracks. The work is by Jean Dubuffet, French sculptor who also did the concrete "Four Trees" in Wall Street area's Chase Sutton Plaza. This one is welded steel, stands 26 feet without a base (which makes it, reportedly, the tallest figurative sculpture in Manhattan) and is 14 feet wide from elbow to bow. For all its formidable proportions it is as absurdly and devilishly light-hearted as a child's drawing, and its sculptural own against the immense bulk of the skyscrapers surrounding it.

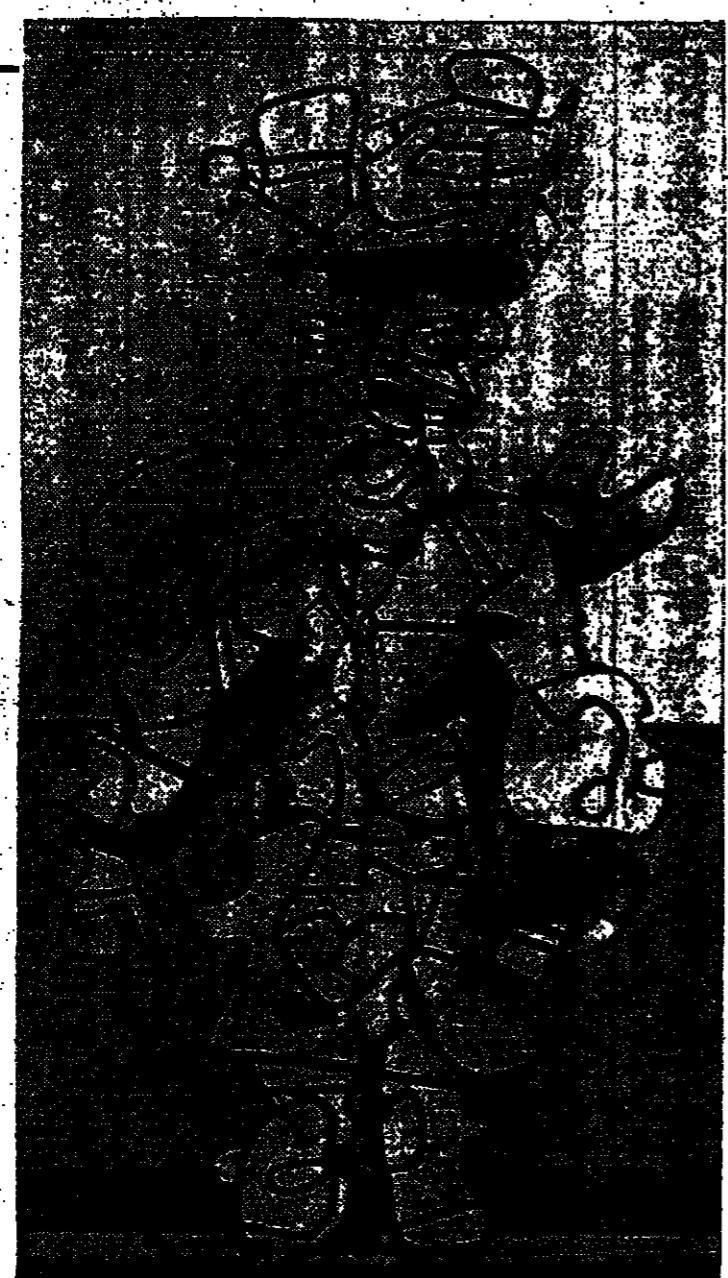
It is a good-humored ogre, sticking its tongue out at big business and technology. It is a Quixote in clanking armor riding the system. It is, indeed, one passerby, a most appropriate figure of a man suffering a hang-over after too much beer, the product which gives the ding its name.

Dubuffet's name for the work "Lord la Chamarre," which states as "Sir Fancy Face," offers insights that specific situations are very important to his fantasies; they are, he says, as concrete as a skyscraper, more real.

Villa he has built for himself just outside Paris explains what he means. It is a black-and-white pleasure dome constructed just to house his own enjoyment. It is surrounded by garages in which every tree and blade of grass is made of concrete. Ah, but eventually this mate whimsy will become a buffet museum. Now that is very concrete caption.

In any case, the cheerful Devilish devil stands between the mountains in front of Seagram's polished steel plates, welded together in curves that suggest horns of a Valkyrie's helmet, wings that will let it take off, wings all over the plates are mad black lines that in the appropriate places establish eyes, a mouth, and in others just finer about like the amateurish terms of graffiti, the piece works as a crowd-pleaser because it is the only musical, "human" note in that iron of glass and steel facades. Sculpture it works primarily in its scale. A piece in minimalism, for example, I-beams and sharp angles austere in its geometry as buildings surrounding it, and almost certainly be dwarfed by them, no matter how large. A figurative work, easily full of fantasy and pride, and obviously not meant to represent a real human being all, can, if it is imaginative enough, take on the special scale of a gesture, the way a grin or a smile of a hand can dominate the impression of a whole man.

A new show at the National Gallery is called "Puppets: Dance Drama of the Orient," and while it may not sound like the most compelling exhibit around, it is delightful. Many years ago the old Cooper Union



Dubuffet's 25-foot-tall "Lord la Chamarre."

Museum used to, on occasion, pull the Sisyphe puppets out of their storage bins and put them on view.

These at the museum now come from China, India and other areas of the East. Most are relatively large two-dimensional figures, shadow-silhouettes cut from leather, representing gods, demons, heroes, villains, monsters. They're multi-colored, perforated, elaborately designed, translucent, with heads and arms that are articulated and meant to be manipulated by puppeteers, leaping and singing, eyes and dialogues going back 2,000 years. They're brilliantly displayed,

mostly against light boxes or transparent screens in what amounts to separate stages, each equipped with its own soft soundtrack of voices and exotic instruments. Several of the puppets have been set in motion.

The puppets themselves are extraordinarily handsome, bound to prove greatly satisfying especially to viewers at home with Oriental art. But the whole exhibition makes for an enchanting experience for anyone at all responsive to strange sounds and sights, combining in harmonies guaranteed to lift the viewer totally out of his customary milieu.

Xmas. Nioré, Galerie de l'Abbaye, 3 bis Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris-6, to Dec. 7.

Nioré, who is a good graphic artist, has a typically French wit with a strong literary pedigree as attested by numerous quotations (Raymond Queneau being the favorite) scrawled across his drawings. A fresh and entertaining show which also includes oil paintings.

AGAM, Galerie Attali, 159 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris-6, to January.

YACOV AGAM is well known for his paintings done on vertical corrugated ridges which present the viewer with three totally different pictures as he walks past them. Some of these are on view, along with sculptures, jewelry and gadgets, but the novelty of the show is a set of video films which are all on simultaneous display. They last between three and 26 minutes, and, insofar as I can judge, are mostly composed of a flux of patterns in rhythmic alternation.

Bonnard and Guine, Galerie Hotel Bristol, 108 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris-8, to Dec. 15.

Bonnard, in his old age, his hands clamped shut by arthritis, could never have produced the works shown here had not Maillol sent him a young man who had a good mastery of the sculptor's craft and an intuitive ability to understand just what Bonnard wanted. Richard Guino died last year. A lawsuit to have his name associated with Bonnard's in reference to these works had recently resulted in a judgment in his favor. The present exhibition includes bronzes, some charming sculptures in clay, drawings by Bonnard, and a number of works by Guino. He is a pleasant sculptor, but too often marked by the decorative taste of his period. The pieces he did for Bonnard are certainly his best, monumental and intimate.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

Brussels

Veranneman Foundation Vandervordeveke, Kruisheuvel, Belgium, open afternoons from 2:30 to 7 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday.

The Veranneman Foundation—a cross between a gallery and a museum, according to its founder, Emile Veranneman—has opened its doors to the public. In the permanent collection are among other works, Vasarely's "Homage to the Hexagon," an enormous cube standing outside the entrance, and the American sculptor Hickey's "contemporary windmill" outside the main exhibition room, its long metal arms turning constantly.

CHRIS ORR, Patrick Seal Gallery, 2 Motcomb St., Belgrave Square, London, S.W. 1, to Dec. 5.

These colored etchings and related drawings have a lovely throw-away technique about them, which thinly disguises some very sharp social comment indeed. The more recent large lithographs, too, are technically accomplished, and force one to look more closely.

than before at the world around one.

Japanese Inro, Ezenazi, Fox-glove House, 168 Piccadilly, London, W.1, to Dec. 6.

Inros—the cases in which the Japanese carried medicine—were wonders of craftsmanship in the 17th and 18th centuries. This selection of ninety Inros from the E.A. Wrangham collection is a serene and beautiful oasis in the noise of Piccadilly.

WALTER CONNER, Alwin Gallery, 97/98 Grafton St., London, W.1, to permanent view.

The young American painter Bruce Church working from London, has mounted an exhibition of his recent works, mostly topographical watercolors and oils resulting from a spring and summer tour of the Far East. He is at his best portraying the misty dawns of the China coast, and the ornate romanticism of Oriental architecture.

HOLLYWOOD STILL PHOTOGRAPHY 1927-1941, Room 33A, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London, S.W. 7, to Dec. 5.

From Greco Garbo, pictured for MGM by Ruth Louise in 1927, to George Hurrell's portrait of Betty Davis for Warner Bros., this selection of stills from John Kobal's collection presents a Hollywood publicist's dream of filmstar glamour.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ENGLAND

The Pictures at New European Exhibitions

Paris

AMARAL, Galerie Albert Loeb, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris-6, to Dec. 14.

Studied green-grays and pinks, a delicate line, smooth and controlled, to present a metamorphosis obsession in which fingers, lips, teats, ears and penises mingle, meet, grow out of one another and take up one another's function and place. Also quite little old boxes lined with faded silk and which serve as reliquaries to a pictorial representation of those various elements of the human anatomy which French anthropologists refer to as "les parties molles."

HENRI MICHAUX, Galerie Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris-6, to Jan. 30.

No other artist today, and none of the younger generation, has grasped the essence of the age in as intimate and immediate a vision as Henri Michaux. It is a curious and satisfying paradox that in an age where "political" artists are swanning like herring, one of the rare satisfactory statements regarding our civilization should come from such an eminent loner as Michaux. Here, in his drawings and paintings, one perceives the mood and meaning of the age, the speed and dissolution that surrounds us, the distress of the individual and his desperate efforts to preserve his totality within the universal flux. And all this is expressed through a language so spare and simple that it could very well escape one's notice were it not that the rhythm alone suffices to convey the fundamental urgency of Michaux's art. Ink drawings and oils, all recent, by an artist who, at 75, is vitally contemporary.

further pictures as he walks past them. Some of these are on view, along with sculptures, jewelry and gadgets, but the novelty of the show is a set of video films which are all on simultaneous display.

They last between three and 26 minutes, and, insofar as I can judge, are mostly composed of a flux of patterns in rhythmic alternation.

BONNARD and GUINE, Galerie Hotel Bristol, 108 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris-8, to Dec. 15.

Bonnard, in his old age, his hands clamped shut by arthritis, could never have produced the works shown here had not Maillol sent him a young man who had a good mastery of the sculptor's craft and an intuitive ability to understand just what Bonnard wanted. Richard Guino died last year.

A lawsuit to have his name associated with Bonnard's in reference to these works had recently resulted in a judgment in his favor. The present exhibition includes bronzes, some charming sculptures in clay, drawings by Bonnard, and a number of works by Guino. He is a pleasant sculptor, but too often marked by the decorative taste of his period.

The pictures he did for Bonnard are certainly his best, monumental and intimate.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

The foundation is the realization of a 10-year-old dream. An architect, furniture designer, painter and, until recently, the owner of a Brussels gallery, Colmago has mounted a remarkable collection of Guevara's work, from childhood portraits in South America, through the "Flowers Imaginaires" of late 19th-century Paris, to the somber late portraits of an impossible love.

The quality and variety of the drawings and paintings bear out to the full the enthusiasm of his contemporaries.

BRUNO CHURCH, The Studio, 112 Fenbridge Crescent, London, W.11, to Dec. 11.

The young American painter Bruno Church working from London, has mounted an exhibition of his recent works, mostly topographical watercolors and oils resulting from a spring and summer tour of the Far East. He is at his best portraying the misty dawns of the China coast, and the ornate romanticism of Oriental architecture.

RONA DOBSON.

London

AVARE GUEVARA 1894-1951, P. and D. Colmago, 14 Old Bond St., London, W.1, to mid-January.

Guevara, one of 12 children of an Anglophilic Chilean, was sent to England at the end of 1909 to study textile milling, preparatory to joining the family's woolen business. Singularly unfitted for commercial life, he secretly enrolled at Bradford Art School, where, with the encouragement of the Rothstein family, he won a scholarship to the Slade School of Art—part of London University—where he was the most brilliant of students, winning the four main prizes and a further tutorial scholarship.

Handsome, bisexual, bilingual and immensely witty, "Chile" Guevara was taken up by Tont Londres as he was to be a decade later by Tont Paris. He was a regular guest of Ossoline Morell at Garrison, he was feted by Augustus John—"Chile, you are a genius"—singled out by the most able of connoisseurs.

Veranneman Foundation—cross between a gallery and a museum, according to its founder, Emile Veranneman—has opened its doors to the public. In the permanent collection are among other works, Vasarely's "Homage to the Hexagon," an enormous cube standing outside the entrance, and the American sculptor Hickey's "contemporary windmill" outside the main exhibition room, its long metal arms turning constantly.

CHRISTOPHER COOPER, 10-12 Grosvenor Place, London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

Handsome, bisexual, bilingual and immensely witty, "Chile" Guevara was taken up by Tont Londres as he was to be a decade later by Tont Paris. He was a regular guest of Ossoline Morell at Garrison, he was feted by Augustus John—"Chile, you are a genius"—singled out by the most able of connoisseurs.

VERONIQUE GALLERIES 1894-1951, P. and D. Colmago, 14 Old Bond St., London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

Veranneman Foundation—cross between a gallery and a museum, according to its founder, Emile Veranneman—has opened its doors to the public. In the permanent collection are among other works, Vasarely's "Homage to the Hexagon," an enormous cube standing outside the entrance, and the American sculptor Hickey's "contemporary windmill" outside the main exhibition room, its long metal arms turning constantly.

CHRISTOPHER COOPER, 10-12 Grosvenor Place, London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

VERONIQUE GALLERIES 1894-1951, P. and D. Colmago, 14 Old Bond St., London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

Veranneman Foundation—cross between a gallery and a museum, according to its founder, Emile Veranneman—has opened its doors to the public. In the permanent collection are among other works, Vasarely's "Homage to the Hexagon," an enormous cube standing outside the entrance, and the American sculptor Hickey's "contemporary windmill" outside the main exhibition room, its long metal arms turning constantly.

CHRISTOPHER COOPER, 10-12 Grosvenor Place, London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

VERONIQUE GALLERIES 1894-1951, P. and D. Colmago, 14 Old Bond St., London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

Veranneman Foundation—cross between a gallery and a museum, according to its founder, Emile Veranneman—has opened its doors to the public. In the permanent collection are among other works, Vasarely's "Homage to the Hexagon," an enormous cube standing outside the entrance, and the American sculptor Hickey's "contemporary windmill" outside the main exhibition room, its long metal arms turning constantly.

CHRISTOPHER COOPER, 10-12 Grosvenor Place, London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

VERONIQUE GALLERIES 1894-1951, P. and D. Colmago, 14 Old Bond St., London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

Veranneman Foundation—cross between a gallery and a museum, according to its founder, Emile Veranneman—has opened its doors to the public. In the permanent collection are among other works, Vasarely's "Homage to the Hexagon," an enormous cube standing outside the entrance, and the American sculptor Hickey's "contemporary windmill" outside the main exhibition room, its long metal arms turning constantly.

CHRISTOPHER COOPER, 10-12 Grosvenor Place, London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

VERONIQUE GALLERIES 1894-1951, P. and D. Colmago, 14 Old Bond St., London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

Veranneman Foundation—cross between a gallery and a museum, according to its founder, Emile Veranneman—has opened its doors to the public. In the permanent collection are among other works, Vasarely's "Homage to the Hexagon," an enormous cube standing outside the entrance, and the American sculptor Hickey's "contemporary windmill" outside the main exhibition room, its long metal arms turning constantly.

CHRISTOPHER COOPER, 10-12 Grosvenor Place, London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

VERONIQUE GALLERIES 1894-1951, P. and D. Colmago, 14 Old Bond St., London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

Veranneman Foundation—cross between a gallery and a museum, according to its founder, Emile Veranneman—has opened its doors to the public. In the permanent collection are among other works, Vasarely's "Homage to the Hexagon," an enormous cube standing outside the entrance, and the American sculptor Hickey's "contemporary windmill" outside the main exhibition room, its long metal arms turning constantly.

CHRISTOPHER COOPER, 10-12 Grosvenor Place, London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

VERONIQUE GALLERIES 1894-1951, P. and D. Colmago, 14 Old Bond St., London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

Veranneman Foundation—cross between a gallery and a museum, according to its founder, Emile Veranneman—has opened its doors to the public. In the permanent collection are among other works, Vasarely's "Homage to the Hexagon," an enormous cube standing outside the entrance, and the American sculptor Hickey's "contemporary windmill" outside the main exhibition room, its long metal arms turning constantly.

CHRISTOPHER COOPER, 10-12 Grosvenor Place, London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

VERONIQUE GALLERIES 1894-1951, P. and D. Colmago, 14 Old Bond St., London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

Veranneman Foundation—cross between a gallery and a museum, according to its founder, Emile Veranneman—has opened its doors to the public. In the permanent collection are among other works, Vasarely's "Homage to the Hexagon," an enormous cube standing outside the entrance, and the American sculptor Hickey's "contemporary windmill" outside the main exhibition room, its long metal arms turning constantly.

CHRISTOPHER COOPER, 10-12 Grosvenor Place, London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

VERONIQUE GALLERIES 1894-1951, P. and D. Colmago, 14 Old Bond St., London, W.1, to Dec. 5.

Veranneman Foundation—cross between a gallery and a museum, according to its founder, Emile Veranneman—has opened its doors to the public. In the permanent collection are among other works, Vasarely's "Homage to the

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued on Page 12.)

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY, NOV. 30-SUNDAY, DEC. 1, 1974

Page 11

27 Billion Invested by Oil Nations**Oil in West's Bonds, S Expert States**

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (AP)—Oil-importing countries invested \$27 billion in the United States, Britain and other European securities during the first nine months of 1974, a Bank for International Settlements expert said last night.

US economist Jim Dingle told an international symposium on oil and money markets that he estimates that 45 per cent of the oil-sus petrodollars, which may total as much as \$6 billion, had been invested in "financial reserve assets" such as American and British government bonds.

For the first three quarters of 1974, he gave this breakdown of oil-producing countries' surpluses placements: \$8 billion in the United States, \$4 billion in Britain, \$12 billion in "Eurodolls" in London and \$3 billion in other European centers.

Mr. Dingle said that so far oil-importing countries had borrowed \$1 billion on Euromarkets. He gave the figures at an international symposium attended by experts from both oil-producing and consuming countries. The US was barred from the meeting but was given a summary of discussions.

A spokesman for the Basel-based EEC said that Mr. Dingle made "private estimates."

Jean Simonet, vice-president of a Common Market Commission, said that oil-importing countries probably run up an aggregate balance-of-payments deficit of \$60 billion this year.

Mr. Simonet said there was no optimism in sight for these "imperial" problems in the short and intermediate terms. Thus, "an appreciable slackening of inflation" did not he expected in the near future.

We must resign ourselves to the fact that the oil-importing countries are running up debts. This indebtedness leads to the creation of money and this in turn sustains inflationary tendencies.

"Recycling is only another word to describe this indebtedness," he said. "Accepting recycling is therefore to take the opposite course to a deflationary policy."

Japan Rejects U.S. Proposal for Oil Cuts

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Japanese government is preparing a counterproposal to the US suggestion that Japan and other industrialized countries cut imports of oil by a combined three million barrels a day, about 10 per cent, by the end of 1975.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said yesterday Japanese representatives at Dec. 18 board of directors meeting in Paris of the recently established International Energy Agency (IEA) will propose instead that Japan be allowed to implement a plan aimed at curtailing overall energy consumption by 10 per cent. Officials said the Japanese are not prepared to commit themselves to a reduction of oil imports by any specific number of barrels a day.

To implement the energy conservation program, MITI said it has to revise emergency administrative controls that expired Dec. 30 under which major Japanese energy users were required to trim consumption of petroleum and electric power.

Major power users and individual consumers will be asked voluntarily cut their consumption enough to achieve the overall 10 per cent savings target.

In contrast to the United States, where individuals account for about 70 per cent of oil consumption, Japanese individuals consume 30 per cent of the country's oil usage. The rest is used to generate electric power and as industrial raw materials.

Because of the nature of their consumption patterns, the Japanese believe it is impractical to arbitrarily curb oil imports as this would have an immediate adverse impact on overall economic activity. Imports count for over 80 per cent of Japan's oil consumption.

S. Money Supply Increases in Week

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported today the US money supply averaged a seasonally-adjusted \$282.3 billion in the week ended Nov. 20, up from \$282.3 billion in the previous week.

The Fed said the supply grew at an annual rate of 14.4 per cent in the statistical quarter ended Oct. 20. In the latest statistical quarter, the growth was 3.6 per cent for the year; it was 5.1 per

Layoffs May Boost Productivity

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—One likely effect of the mass layoffs and other cutbacks by industry is a rise in US productivity, which has been plunging at one of the sharpest rates since World War II.

Although the increases in productivity have averaged 1.3 per cent, declines have been registered in five of the past six quarters. In the third-quarter the drop was 2.4 per cent.

Productivity, or output per man-hour, is not a measure solely of how diligently production workers attend to their chores. Rather, it measures how effectively manpower, capital and technology are used.

To some extent the measure can be changed by poor worker attitudes on the assembly line, but decisions by white-collar workers in the front office are far more likely to raise or lower productivity.

Two of these decisions, it now seems clear, were to keep work force at capacity and to continue high production schedules despite a dropoff in demand, most noticeably in the automotive industry.

The situation is not unusual. Productivity often drops during the latter stages of a period of economic expansion as various inefficiencies—big inventories, overstaffed staffs, poor discipline—exude output per man hour.

One of the most obvious factors in the decline is the employment of marginal workers, those

with little or only poorly developed skills. Over-time work, sometimes at premium wage rates, can also cut into output efficiency.

As large corporations begin house-cleaning both on the production line and in the executive office, an increase in the productivity rate generally can be expected. That has been the case.

However, many economists will be looking closely at the figures over the next few months. Some believe that the nation's productivity will slow to recover, and that it might never reach its old plateau.

Among their reasons are changes in the work ethic, the channelling of corporate efforts into "nonproductive" areas, such as ecology and the enormous bureaucracy that mature companies support.

The optimistic view holds that productivity will begin moving ahead, and soon. Fears are always expressed that the United States is losing its ability to produce efficiently, they say, but the figures prove them wrong.

The most likely scenario is for productivity to move into the plus figures early next year if the recession reaches bottom at that time, and to rise into the 2 to 3-per-cent-a-year level as economic expansion resumes.

However, if the past is a criterion, inefficiency again will creep into the economy as the expansion reaches its peak, helping to drag it back down to a slower pace.

Some Experts See Depression Worse Than 1930s**Slump Spreads Across Western Europe**

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (AP)—After a generation of prosperity, Europe's postwar economic boom is sputtering to a halt as slumps, limited to a few countries a year ago, have become universal.

At best, European businessmen and economists think, things will get no worse—but not better—for a painful year or so. At worst, according to the more pessimistic, a 1930s-style depression, with unpredictable but surely far-reaching consequences, will develop.

Optimists and pessimists alike, meanwhile, are preoccupied with immediate problems: Production slowdowns, unemployment, chronic illiquidity and inflation.

Industrial orders are declining, and unemployment is rising. Construction companies and the makers of automobiles, textiles, home appliances, television sets and telephone gear are hard hit.

Seek Way to Survive.

Gloom is widespread. After a recent Geneva meeting of 20 or so executives from European corporate hierarchies, one concluded: "What this comes down to is a discussion about how to survive."

Economists for the Common Market are increasingly alarmed by unemployment. They estimate jobless workers in the EEC could number four million by April, up from 3.1 million in October. "This is becoming as big a worry as is inflation," says one expert.

In its latest prognostication, the EEC predicted that gross production for its nine member nations will rise only 3.8 per cent this year against a 5.6-per-cent increase in 1973. But this expectation was based on output figures gathered earlier in this year, and an EEC report notes that "there has been a marked slowdown of industrial production in recent months."

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

says could be even worse than that of the 1930s.

Besides Europe's manufacturing and construction industries, the tourist business has gone into a slump, further shrinking the supply of foreign currencies.

In Britain, business bankruptcies rose one-third in this year's first half compared with the first half of 1973. Bankruptcies in West Germany and Italy are up sharply, too, and in Spain, the Ministry of Industry is bracing for an imminent wave of bankruptcies, especially among smaller firms.

Britain appears to be in the deepest trouble. With a 17-per-cent inflation rate, the government has looked to corporate restraints on wage increases to prevent another price spiral.

But Rolls Royce and other employers, under heavy union pressure, are failing to go along. Production in Britain's iron and steel industry, meanwhile, is way under year-ago levels. Gross national product is expected to decline by 1 or 2 per cent this year, the more pessimistic estimates say.

In France, a 15-per-cent inflation rate and an impending \$5-billion deficit in the balance of payments are causing worries. GNP is rising only 4 per cent or so this year, down from 6.1 per cent in 1973.

The move would be designed to strengthen France's position in Unidata, the computer consortium formed last year by CII, Siemens of West Germany, and Philips of the Netherlands.

CII, the core of the French data processing plan, posted a loss of 8 million francs last year compared with net earnings of 5.3 million francs in 1972.

The government also is known to be considering several other projects to help CII, including a direct participation by the state-owned Atomic Energy Commission.

French Ready Computer Aid

PARIS, Nov. 29 (AP)—President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has decided to take "the necessary measures" to ensure the development of the French computer industry, the President's office announced to day.

The announcement said the President asked Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano to implement his decision.

France is reportedly considering the possibility of a merger between CIE Internationale d'Informatique (CII), and the U.S.-French computer company, SGS-Honeywell-Bull.

The move would be designed to strengthen France's position in Unidata, the computer consortium formed last year by CII, Siemens of West Germany, and Philips of the Netherlands.

CII, the core of the French data processing plan, posted a loss of 8 million francs last year compared with net earnings of 5.3 million francs in 1972.

Belgians expect their growth to fall to 3.5 per cent this year from 5.8 per cent in 1973. Belgium's inflation rate is 15.6 per cent, and Denmark's, at 16 per cent, is even worse. Danish output is likely to rise by less than 2 per cent this year against 4 per cent last year.

The government also is known to be considering several other projects to help CII, including a direct participation by the state-owned Atomic Energy Commission.

By Harold D. Watkins

BURBANK, Calif., Nov. 29—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has quietly made a formal proposal to the Soviet Union calling for a joint study of the future aircraft needs of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline.

It was known that Lockheed was trying to get Russian orders for its L-1011 TriStar jumbo jet, but it has been learned that the company is now hoping to sell Aeroflot a new and previously unpublicized long-range version which will be called the L-1011-250.

A government official in Washington, who confirmed the Aeroflot study proposal, said it is now being considered whether formal approval would have to be granted to conduct such a study if the Russians accepted the aerospace firm's bid.

One Washington official close to the negotiations said it is possible that a US export license may be needed for Lockheed to provide this service to Aeroflot.

The study could involve the transfer of sensitive technical information on aircraft performance and engineering characteristics.

Lockheed has been working informally with Aeroflot officials for some time, attempting to sell them up to 30 of its L-1011 TriStar wide-bodied transport planes.

But the proposal now being studied would move these to a formal basis, with a partnership arrangement enabling Lockheed to obtain detailed information about Aeroflot operations to help reach meaningful decisions on future aircraft needs.

Aerospace industry sources expect the Soviet Union to agree to buy some Boeing 747 aircraft in the near future. Soviet engineers were in Seattle for nearly two weeks in the latter part of October, reportedly discussing detailed specifications for the aircraft. The initial order is expected to be for five to 10 of the jumbo jets.

that the export approval would most likely be forthcoming.

There could be some concern over advanced electronic equipment, he said, but it is believed conditions could be written into the sales contract to bypass these objections.

However, this government official said that the government would object to any proposal that a US aircraft manufacturer help the Russians design or build an airplane in the Soviet Union. This had been discussed early this year.

The L-1011-250 would extend the aircraft's range, with 273 passengers and baggage, to just over 5,000 miles compared with 3,750 miles for the basic L-1011.

The 250 version would be modified to carry 27,000 pounds more fuel than the basic model and would use a more powerful version of the L-1011's Rolls Royce RB-211 engine, which is now under development.

The formula will now have a spread of one full percentage point above the average 90-day commercial paper rate, against the three-quarters of a point the bank has used over the past few months.

Citibank's announcement caused little surprise, as the feeling has been growing over the past year or so that the fall in the prime rate had gotten ahead of itself.

If Citibank had moved today this would have been the eighth fall in as many weeks since the move down from the record 12-per-cent level started about two months ago.

Even so, Citibank remains the only major bank at 10 per cent. The whole question of formula primes is now thrown open again, for while it reflects the bank's borrowing cost when open market interest rates are on the rise, when they are declining a formula prime moves down faster

than the market's. The whole question of formula primes is now thrown open again, for while it reflects the bank's borrowing cost when open market interest rates are on the rise, when they are declining a formula prime moves down faster

Head of GM Rules Out Price Rises**Optimistic on Outlook As He Leaves Office**

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT, Nov. 29 (NYT)—Richard Gerstenberg, chairman of General Motors, says that his company will not make any major price increases in the near future and has joined other top executives in calling on the Ford administration to aid the industry out of its severe sales slump.

Mr. Gerstenberg sat at his desk for the last time this week as chairman of GM, and in an interview said that he regretted retiring from the company in such a critical time. But he was also full of optimism about its future.

He again revised downward his estimate of how many cars the industry will sell in the model year 1975. In September, he estimated a total of 10 million cars, but as the slump deepened this fall, he revised it to 9 to 9.5 million. His new estimate of 9 million is still considerably above Ford's estimate this week of about 8.4 million cars.

Reflecting on his reign as chairman, which began in January, 1972, he said that the three years had shown the kind of havoc that government regulation can cause to private industry.

He again revised downward his estimate of how many cars the industry will sell in the model year 1975. In September, he estimated a total of 10 million cars, but as the slump deepened this fall, he revised it to 9 to 9.5 million. His new estimate of 9 million is still considerably above Ford's estimate this week of about 8.4 million cars.

Reflecting on his reign as chairman, which began in January, 1972, he said that the three years had shown the kind of havoc that government regulation can cause to private industry.

He again revised downward his estimate of how many cars the industry will sell in the model year 1975. In September, he estimated a total of 10 million cars, but as the slump deepened this fall, he revised it to 9 to 9.5 million. His new estimate of 9 million is still considerably above Ford's estimate this week of about 8.4 million cars.

Reflecting on his reign as chairman, which began in January, 1972, he said that the three years had shown the kind of havoc that government regulation can cause to private industry.

He again revised downward his estimate of how many cars the industry will sell in the model year 1975. In September, he estimated a total of 10 million cars, but as the slump deepened this fall, he revised it to 9 to 9.5 million. His new estimate of 9 million is still considerably above Ford's estimate this week of about 8.4 million cars.

Reflecting on his reign as chairman, which began in January, 1972, he said that the three years had shown the kind of havoc that government regulation can cause to private industry.

He again revised downward his estimate of how many cars the industry will sell in the model year 1975. In September, he estimated a total of 10 million cars, but as the slump deepened this fall, he revised it to 9 to 9.5 million. His new estimate of 9 million is still considerably above Ford's estimate this week of about 8.4 million cars.

Reflecting on his reign as chairman, which began in January, 1972, he said that the three years had shown the kind of havoc that government regulation can cause to private industry.

He again revised downward his estimate of how many cars the industry will sell in the model year 1975. In September, he estimated a total of 10 million cars, but as the slump deepened this fall, he revised it to 9 to 9.5 million. His new estimate of 9 million is still considerably above Ford's estimate this week of about 8.4 million cars.

Reflecting on his reign as chairman, which began in January, 1972, he said that the three years had shown the kind of havoc that government regulation can cause to private industry.

He again revised downward his estimate of how many cars the industry will sell in the model year 1975. In September, he estimated a total of 10 million cars, but as the slump deepened this fall, he revised it to 9 to 9.5 million. His new estimate of 9 million is still considerably above Ford's estimate this week of about 8.4 million cars.

Reflecting on his reign as chairman, which began in January, 1972, he said that the three years had shown the kind of havoc that government regulation

CROSS
 1 Out-and-out
 2 German pronoun
 3 Part in Iraq
 10 French
 11 Pine at Saïre
 12 Mass. cape
 13 Movie dog et al.
 14 — be (was)
 15 The
 16 Butter-snake
 17 Kind of voyage
 18 Feminine suffis.
 19 Prepare to die
 20 Meal times, for
 21 Thermos' inventor
 22 Brawl
 23 Hourly sound
 24 Clerical heralds
 25 Who to know
 26 Asian holiday
 27 Yodel
 28 Coin for Louis IX
 29 Baltic people
 30 Native place
 31 East
 32 Roman emperor
 33 and others
 34 — "Town"
 35 Shells
 36 measures
 37 Poetic word
 38 Look
 39 Depart
 40 Regal
 41 Marine unit
 42 King's Islamic
 43 Angel
 44 Ancient N.E.
 45 Mouths
 46 U.S. Indian
 47 2nd
 48 Portable
 49 Cafeterias
 50 Sea of Odysseus
 51 Before J.F.K.
 52 Solar god
 53 Like some letters
 54 La-di-das
 55 Berlin, for one
 56 For pitchers
 57 Abb'r. in music
 58 Fan-fries
 59 — a pin
 60 — type of waltz
 61 Newton or Stern
 62 Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
 38 Go quickly
 39 Age group
 40 Kind of stick
 41 Sticks
 42 Kind of potatoe
 43 Subjegate
 44 Chinese gelatin
 45 Lancashire
 46 Shawax
 47 Self-defense
 48 for
 49 Houschard's rich relative
 50 Philosopher
 51 Mineral
 52 Objective
 53 Old Roman port
 54 Roadsides
 55 Signs-on sign
 56 York's skull
 57 Flowering tree
 58 Recycling
 59 Man
 60 Arctic air
 61 short-cut
 62 Main
 63 Little some gases
 64 State Abb'r.
 65 Certain retailer
 66 4th
 67 120
 68 130
 69 131
 70 132
 71 133
 72 134
 73 135
 74 136
 75 137
 76 138
 77 139
 78 140
 79 141
 80 142
 81 143
 82 144
 83 145
 84 146
 85 147
 86 148
 87 149
 88 150
 89 151
 90 152
 91 153
 92 154
 93 155
 94 156
 95 157
 96 158
 97 159
 98 160
 99 161
 100 162
 101 163
 102 164
 103 165
 104 166
 105 167
 106 168
 107 169
 108 170
 109 171
 110 172
 111 173
 112 174
 113 175
 114 176
 115 177
 116 178
 117 179
 118 180
 119 181
 120 182
 121 183
 122 184
 123 185
 124 186
 125 187
 126 188
 127 189
 128 190
 129 191
 130 192
 131 193
 132 194
 133 195
 134 196
 135 197
 136 198
 137 199
 138 200
 139 201
 140 202
 141 203
 142 204
 143 205
 144 206
 145 207
 146 208
 147 209
 148 210
 149 211
 150 212
 151 213
 152 214
 153 215
 154 216
 155 217
 156 218
 157 219
 158 220
 159 221
 160 222
 161 223
 162 224
 163 225
 164 226
 165 227
 166 228
 167 229
 168 230
 169 231
 170 232
 171 233
 172 234
 173 235
 174 236
 175 237
 176 238
 177 239
 178 240
 179 241
 180 242
 181 243
 182 244
 183 245
 184 246
 185 247
 186 248
 187 249
 188 250
 189 251
 190 252
 191 253
 192 254
 193 255
 194 256
 195 257
 196 258
 197 259
 198 260
 199 261
 200 262
 201 263
 202 264
 203 265
 204 266
 205 267
 206 268
 207 269
 208 270
 209 271
 210 272
 211 273
 212 274
 213 275
 214 276
 215 277
 216 278
 217 279
 218 280
 219 281
 220 282
 221 283
 222 284
 223 285
 224 286
 225 287
 226 288
 227 289
 228 290
 229 291
 230 292
 231 293
 232 294
 233 295
 234 296
 235 297
 236 298
 237 299
 238 300
 239 301
 240 302
 241 303
 242 304
 243 305
 244 306
 245 307
 246 308
 247 309
 248 310
 249 311
 250 312
 251 313
 252 314
 253 315
 254 316
 255 317
 256 318
 257 319
 258 320
 259 321
 260 322
 261 323
 262 324
 263 325
 264 326
 265 327
 266 328
 267 329
 268 330
 269 331
 270 332
 271 333
 272 334
 273 335
 274 336
 275 337
 276 338
 277 339
 278 340
 279 341
 280 342
 281 343
 282 344
 283 345
 284 346
 285 347
 286 348
 287 349
 288 350
 289 351
 290 352
 291 353
 292 354
 293 355
 294 356
 295 357
 296 358
 297 359
 298 360
 299 361
 300 362
 301 363
 302 364
 303 365
 304 366
 305 367
 306 368
 307 369
 308 370
 309 371
 310 372
 311 373
 312 374
 313 375
 314 376
 315 377
 316 378
 317 379
 318 380
 319 381
 320 382
 321 383
 322 384
 323 385
 324 386
 325 387
 326 388
 327 389
 328 390
 329 391
 330 392
 331 393
 332 394
 333 395
 334 396
 335 397
 336 398
 337 399
 338 400
 339 401
 340 402
 341 403
 342 404
 343 405
 344 406
 345 407
 346 408
 347 409
 348 410
 349 411
 350 412
 351 413
 352 414
 353 415
 354 416
 355 417
 356 418
 357 419
 358 420
 359 421
 360 422
 361 423
 362 424
 363 425
 364 426
 365 427
 366 428
 367 429
 368 430
 369 431
 370 432
 371 433
 372 434
 373 435
 374 436
 375 437
 376 438
 377 439
 378 440
 379 441
 380 442
 381 443
 382 444
 383 445
 384 446
 385 447
 386 448
 387 449
 388 450
 389 451
 390 452
 391 453
 392 454
 393 455
 394 456
 395 457
 396 458
 397 459
 398 460
 399 461
 400 462
 401 463
 402 464
 403 465
 404 466
 405 467
 406 468
 407 469
 408 470
 409 471
 410 472
 411 473
 412 474
 413 475
 414 476
 415 477
 416 478
 417 479
 418 480
 419 481
 420 482
 421 483
 422 484
 423 485
 424 486
 425 487
 426 488
 427 489
 428 490
 429 491
 430 492
 431 493
 432 494
 433 495
 434 496
 435 497
 436 498
 437 499
 438 500
 439 501
 440 502
 441 503
 442 504
 443 505
 444 506
 445 507
 446 508
 447 509
 448 510
 449 511
 450 512
 451 513
 452 514
 453 515
 454 516
 455 517
 456 518
 457 519
 458 520
 459 521
 460 522
 461 523
 462 524
 463 525
 464 526
 465 527
 466 528
 467 529
 468 530
 469 531
 470 532
 471 533
 472 534
 473 535
 474 536
 475 537
 476 538
 477 539
 478 540
 479 541
 480 542
 481 543
 482 544
 483 545
 484 546
 485 547
 486 548
 487 549
 488 550
 489 551
 490 552
 491 553
 492 554
 493 555
 494 556
 495 557
 496 558
 497 559
 498 560
 499 561
 500 562
 501 563
 502 564
 503 565
 504 566
 505 567
 506 568
 507 569
 508 570
 509 571
 510 572
 511 573
 512 574
 513 575
 514 576
 515 577
 516 578
 517 579
 518 580
 519 581
 520 582
 521 583
 522 584
 523 585
 524 586
 525 587
 526 588
 527 589
 528 590
 529 591
 530 592
 531 593
 532 594
 533 595
 534 596
 535 597
 536 598
 537 599
 538 600
 539 601
 540 602
 541 603
 542 604
 543 605
 544 606
 545 607
 546 608
 547 609
 548 610
 549 611
 550 612
 551 613
 552 614
 553 615
 554 616
 555 617
 556 618
 557 619
 558 620
 559 621
 560 622
 561 623
 562 624
 563 625
 564 626
 565 627
 566 628
 567 629
 568 630
 569 631
 570 632
 571 633
 572 634
 573 635
 574 636
 575 637
 576 638
 577 639
 578 640
 579 641
 580 642
 581 643
 582 644
 583 645
 584 646
 585 647
 586 648
 587 649
 588 650
 589 651
 590 652
 591 653
 592 654
 593 655
 594 656
 595 657
 596 658
 597 659
 598 660
 599 661
 600 662
 601 663
 602 664
 603 665
 604 666
 605 667
 606 668
 607 669
 608 670
 609 671
 610 672
 611 673
 612 674
 613 675
 614 676
 615 677
 616 678
 617 679
 618 680
 619 681
 620 682
 621 683
 622 684
 623 685
 624 686
 625 687
 626 688
 627 689
 628 690
 629 691
 630 692
 631 693
 632 694
 633 695
 634 696
 635 697
 636 698
 637 699
 638 700
 639 701
 640 702
 641 703
 642 704
 643 705
 644 706
 645 707
 646 708
 647 709
 648 710
 649 711
 650 712
 651 713
 652 714
 653 715
 654 716
 655 717
 656 718
 657 719
 658 720
 659 721
 660 722
 661 723
 662 724
 663 725
 664 726
 665 727
 666 728
 667 729
 668 730
 669 731
 670 732
 671 733
 672 734
 673 735
 674 736
 675 737
 676 738
 677 739
 678 740
 679 741
 680 742
 681 743
 682 744
 683 745
 684 746
 685 747
 686 748
 687 749
 688 750
 689 751
 690 752
 691 753
 692 754
 693 755
 694 756

Pass Wins NFL Game**Cowboys' Rookie punishes Redskins**

"If you knock him [Roger Staubach] out, you've got that face facing you. That's one of our goals. If we do that, it's great. He's all they have." —Diron Talbert of the Redskins

By Leonard Shapiro

WING, Texas, Nov. 29 (UPI).—The Washington Redskins were seconds away from clinching sixth in the 1974 National Football Conference playoffs yesterday when "that rookie," Clint Longley—known as the "mad dog" during pre-season training—shocked them with one of more improbable touchdown passes of recent football history. In 24-23 Dallas Cowboys victory, a 15th-round draft pick from Abilene Christian had his first appearance in a pre-season game, threw 58 yards to former "goat" Drew Pearson for the winning score in 28 seconds remaining.

Longley, 21, from Abilene Christian, was the first to appear in a pre-season game, threw 58 yards to former "goat" Drew Pearson for the winning score in 28 seconds remaining. Iren Herrera, another rookie, was alive, or at least another, of the Cowboys' chances of making the playoffs for a ninth year.

The Redskins, who would have had their fourth straight off appearance with a victory yesterday, now must win one of their remaining two games, Dec. 19 at Los Angeles or Dec. 15 against Chicago, to extend their season.

The Toughest Loss
I don't have very much to say about the Redskins' coach George Allen said when it was over. "It probably the toughest loss ever had."

The Redskins had done everything in their power to deal the Cowboys a killing blow. They recovered four fumbles, intercepted a pass had three field goals from Mark Moseley, and touchdowns from Duane Ross. And what should have been most important, Dave Robinson knocked Roger Staubach out of the game on a brutal tackle in the second quarter.

"They're doubling me," Pearson said. "I gave them an inside move. I got behind Stone, and Stone got it to me. It's real sweet. There are no words to describe it."

Stone had several. "I got beat deep, and I shouldn't have. It was a mistake on my part, and I feel bad about it."

Most of the Redskins also were feeling bad, because they had so many opportunities to win this game. Many of them pointed to a block of Moseley's 24-yard field-goal attempt by Ed Jones with 10:51 to play.

He may deny it now, but he did it nationwide. He wanted to get hurt and he wanted Longley in the game. Well, it worked. That was Washington's big mistake.

"It was a little bit scared," Longley said. It hardly showed. Before the day was through, he'd bombed the Redskins' defense, completing 11 of 20 passes for 203 yards and 2 touchdowns, the game-winner to Pearson and another of 35 yards to tight end Bill Joe Dupree.

With many fans in the crowd, 63,243 were filling toward the 50-yard line when Dallas got the ball one more time, trailing 23-17, with 1:45 to play and time-outs remaining.

But Longley appeared calm. On third and six at the Dallas 44,



Associated Press
Cowboys' Clint Longley looks for receiver as Redskins' Ron McDole is blocked out.

Quarterback Ignored Coaches' Play

By Kenneth Denlinger

IRVING, Texas, Nov. 29 (UPI).—

Clint Longley, the Dallas Cowboys' quarterback who whipped the Washington Redskins yesterday, was supposed to have been double-covered by Mike Bass and "nickel-men" Ken Stone, who accepted full responsibility for the game-winning touchdown.

"They're doubling me," Pearson said. "I gave them an inside move. I got behind Stone, and Stone got it to me. It's real sweet. There are no words to describe it."

Stone had several. "I got beat deep, and I shouldn't have. It was a mistake on my part, and I feel bad about it."

Most of the Redskins also were feeling bad, because they had so many opportunities to win this game. Many of them pointed to a block of Moseley's 24-yard field-goal attempt by Ed Jones with 10:51 to play.

"I don't think I can ever remember a rookie coming into a game under these circumstances and doing so well," said the Cowboys' president and general manager, Tex Schram. "I mean a game that meant so much against a damn good team, and also considering we weren't playing well at the time."

"But Clint says, 'It's too early to score.' Now that's cool, isn't it?"

"I don't think I can ever remember a rookie coming into a game under these circumstances and doing so well," said the Cowboys' president and general manager, Tex Schram. "I mean a game that meant so much against a damn good team, and also considering we weren't playing well at the time."

"We know that Tom is a banger," Schram says. "So there's no reason why Valdes should go out there and slug with him early." The boxing crowd here concurs, confident that Valdes will keep Tom in the middle of the ring and dissect him with his left jab.

Tom himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Not that the 25-year-old challenger is without true believers, mainly his manager, his sparring partners and himself. The manager, Antoine Micali, reports that Tom is trained to the point where he can take on, and overcome, two adversaries in one evening. The sparring partners, slightly more effusive, say that Tomma hits as though he carried hammers in his gloves.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

Tomma himself merely predicts victory. Along the way to his 38 victories in 38 fights he acquired the reputation of a fearsome puncher but not much else. He is regarded as a tune-up for interest.

<p

Art Buchwald

How to Join the UN

WASHINGTON—"Can I help you, sir?"

"I'd like to join the United Nations."

"Very good. By the way, do you mind putting down that gun?"

"The gun stays where it is. Now, what do you want to know?"

"We have certain rules for new members. I'll have to ask you a few questions. Who recommended you for membership?"

"All the Arab countries. They said if you don't make me a member they'll cut off your oil."

Buchwald

Mary Blume

A Survivor From Swinging London

LONDON (IHT).—Ten years ago

a young furniture designer opened a shop in Chelsea, convinced there was a better way to sell furniture. The better way had nothing to do with smoother salesmanship because Terence Conran says he's no salesman.

"No," he says, "it was to have a lot of other stuff in the place as well. We wanted to create a shop that was hung with life."

The shop was called Habitat, and even in the exhilarated sixties it was especially fresh and new and alive. Some items from the 1964 line are still on sale, but Habitat itself, which sells a complete line of household furnishings down to the last reclining chair, children's fighting kite and Aladdin's drugget rug ("Handwoven in India" for Habitat Supplies erratic," says the catalogue with typical forthrightness), now consists of 23 branches in the United Kingdom and four stores in Paris and the Paris area.

"We've had a look at Germany and we think if one day the gloom and depression lifts, we'll go there," Mr. Conran says. Brussels and Lyons and Montpellier are already in the works, and feasibility studies have indicated that Habitat would thrive on the East Coast of the United States.

In the meantime, aware of the intimate relation of imitation and flattery, Mr. Conran is rather pleased that a pseudo-Habitat called Harbinger is about to open in Texas.

Somewhat soon, a study will surely be done of the survivors of London's Swinging Sixties, the very few who were able not only to keep alive but to grow, to expand from the boutique to the corporate mentality: Mary Quant, who has a worldwide manufacturing and licensing operation, Biba, who has taken over a vast Kensington department store, and Terence Conran. Of the trio, Conran made fewer headlines because people aren't likely to write headlines about sofas or dishcloths and anyway he has always been modest, which is not to say unambitious:

"From what you've told me, I can't see anything standing in the way of your joining the UN. Incidentally, where exactly is your country?"

"Here on this map."

"But that's Israel!"

"Not after we drive them into the sea."

"Of course. Well, welcome to the UN. We're proud to have you as an 'observer' in the great community of nations. Your full membership will be sent to you in the mail. Now, will you put up to date because we still have some tricks up our sleeves. What about my membership?"

"From what you've told me, I can't see anything standing in the way of your joining the UN. Incidentally, where exactly is your country?"

"Here on this map."

"But that's Israel!"

"Not after we drive them into the sea."

"Of course. Well, welcome to the UN. We're proud to have you as an 'observer' in the great community of nations. Your full membership will be sent to you in the mail. Now, will you put

down that damn gun?"

"No way. Who knows—we may have to shoot someone here."

good and cheerful design to any-

Terence Conran whose Habitat shop grew into a corporation with 22 branches in Britain with outlets elsewhere.

body who would like to buy them.

We're interested in the mass market. Habitat isn't special or different, we think it's common sense." As the superbike designer David Hicks once observed, "I taught the working classes upper-class taste. Conran gave the intellectuals working-class taste."

Mr. Conran is more interested in an approach than in a certain look. He has edited "The House Book," an exceptionally handsome volume, just published, on every detail of interior and exterior design which includes not only Habitat, but also's Gladys Hicks, Mies van der Rohe, Charles Rennie Mackintosh and surely just for the hell of it, a marvelous example of topiary art in the form of box hedges trimmed into Scottish terriers.

The book started as a training manual for Habitat staff, but when costs started soaring, a London publisher, Mitchell Beazley, was called in. As a result, the world has a beautiful and useful new coffee table book and the Habitat staff still has its training manual.

Mr. Conran, 43, thrice married and five times a father, is tall, smiling and overweight. Before becoming a designer, he worked in restaurants, starting as a dishwasher at the Mediterranean in Paris ("I learned a lot about restaurants, good and bad"), then opening and successfully selling the Soup Kitchen in London. Next to his running of Covent Garden is his latest restaurant venture, the Neal Street restaurant, whose eclectic menu includes cassoulet and pig's trotters (one of Conran's associates would also like to serve Christian Brothers wine from

California. Conran isn't sure).

His office is on the verge of being fashionably stark but for piles of Havana cigar boxes. "I like the empty boxes as much as the cigars"—and a nearby chatbox Telex that keeps intercepting messages for banks and vast corporations. "We resist the temptation to reply," Mr. Conran says.

His own corporate activities are impressive. He is chairman and principal owner of Habitat Design Holdings Ltd., whose subsidiaries include the Habitat stores; the Conran Shop which sells merchandise out of the Habitat price range; Habitat mail order; Terence Conran Associates Ltd., which is a design consultancy in interior, product, packaging, display and exhibition design; and Terence Conran Ltd., which is a new contract furnishing service. There are some 60 designers in Terence Conran's employ.

The Habitat look is always natural. Terence Conran has nothing against plastic. "We use plastic because it's the right material to use. I think plastic has been used in an inappropriate way. It's associated with the swinging sixties, hotpants and miniskirts and everything obvious."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers." Mr. Conran agrees. "One company made things that looked like orange crates. They kept moving their factories further south to cut costs."

Mr. Conran now controls every aspect of his work. From Habitat's present range, people could furnish an entire house, though

Terence Conran would hate it if they did. "My own taste is to mix things," he says. Still, he feels there is every reason to design everything, down to a toothbrush holder, because he is committed to the idea that careful design is vital.

"One of our problems is to get industry to use designers, which is silly because everything has to be designed," Terence Conran says. "If a thing can be made to look or work better, life can be improved."

ness, Conran watches it carefully.

"We have become aware that certain things we're selling are too spiky, too hard. You will find over the next year or so things relaxing and getting less formal."

While the Habitat look is always natural, Terence Conran has nothing against plastic. "We use plastic because it's the right material to use. I think plastic has been used in an inappropriate way. It's associated with the swinging sixties, hotpants and miniskirts and everything obvious."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This time, instead of merchandise, they imported a design group." The designs were made up by American manufacturers. "Being Macy's, they chose the wrong manufacturers."

Terence Conran's work has been shown in Russia and, less happily, at Macy's in New York. "They decided to have a British promotion. Usually they have Scotch whisky and tartans. This